The New-York Times.

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FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Auspicious State of the Italian Question.

AMERICAN POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, which left Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of the 14th ult., and Queenstown the following day, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *America* reports, Jan. 25, passed screw steamer *John Bell*, putting back to the Clyde with shaft broken, lat. 47° 43', long. 37° 23'.

Passed in the Mersey, ships *Niagara*, outward bound, and *Gulf Stream*, inward bound; also, 20 miles off Liverpool, ship *Empress*, inward bound.

The *America* sailed for Boston at 6 P. M. She will be due there on Saturday morning.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 2 A. M. of the 12th ult., and the *Borussia* reached Southampton about the same time.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 14th.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The object of Lord COWLEY's mission to London was, to resume the negotiations between England and France, which were instituted by the former, and interrupted by Count WALEWSKI's opposition. The principle of these negotiations was, non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. France, adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal assent to the principle. With this view, Lord COWLEY was solicited to sound the feelings of the British Cabinet as to the advisability of addressing a collective note to the European Cabinets. In this note, an infraction of the principle of non-intervention was to be treated as a *casus belli*. The British Cabinet, while expressing its readiness to support the principle of non-intervention either at the Congress or in its communication with the foreign Powers, pointed out the impossibility of pledging itself without the consent of Parliament to a course of policy which might possibly involve hostilities. The feeling of the Northern Courts gave rise to some fear that Europe would not tacitly submit to so threatening an intimation, and which also implied the adoption of principles opposed to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming alliances as it may think proper, and at its own risk and peril.

The British Cabinet having thus declined the propositions to enter into any engagements having such an important bearing, the question of an early meeting of the Congress is again revived.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Italian question, says: "It is now announced almost in official language that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect the Central Italian States," and it rejoices at the liberal course pursued by NAPOLEON.

The *Pays*, of the evening of the 15th, says: "Should our information be correct, the state of affairs is daily improving, not only as regards the relations of the French Government with the Holy See, but also in reference to those of England, which are continually becoming more intimate."

M. VILLAMARINA is publishing a pamplet in which he advocates the temporal rights of the Pope.

It is rumored that a majority of the French Bishops have expressed themselves ready to launch into the public, but Rome hesitates to give the signal.

The *Univers* announces that the Bishop of Rome PERIGNAN is about to publish a pamphlet in answer to *The Pope and the Congress*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* reports that the Papal Nuncio has said the Pope will give up the Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions be secured to him.

Cardinal ANTONELLI's reported resignation was not confirmed.

At Vienna it is fully believed that the Government intends openly and actively to interfere in Central Italy in favor of the exiled Dukes and Papal Government. The Pastoral of the Archbishop, published in the Weimar *Zeitung* on the 11th, confirms this fear.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have memorialized Lord PALMERSTON to bring the subject of international maritime law before the European Congress.

There was a doubtful rumor that the Emperor of Austria has invited Russia and Prussia to defend the legitimate rights of monarchs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A stormy meeting of the Great Ship Company had been held in London. A report was presented, showing the position of the Company, and announcing the resignation of the Board. A motion to receive the report was followed by an amendment, that before doing so a Committee of Investigation be appointed. After a warm discussion, it was resolved to decide the question by ballot. The result of this ballot was expected to be made known on the day the *America* sailed. The meeting stood adjourned till the 17th.

A Capt. WALKER, stated to be the captain of the slaver *Wanderer*, and who recently arrived in Liverpool under extraordinary circumstances, was under arrest in that place, charged with having conspired with others to obtain money by false pretences. The evidence before the magistrate showed that WALKER was treating for the purchase of a ship for a slave expedition.

EDMUND LANE and GEORGE HINES, first and second mates of the ship *Anna*, of New-York, were under arrest in London, charged with having murdered several colored seamen during the voyage from Laguna to England.

The cotton-mill at Blackburn, called the Swallow-street Mill, and containing 20,000 spindles, had been burnt; loss £30,000 sterling.

The London *Times* editorially criticises the financial statement of the American Government, and points out that allowing for the youth of one State and the maturity of the other, there is the strongest possible analogy between the respective proceedings of England and America.

In another article the same journal expatiates on Mexican affairs in connection with the President's Message. It says there is not a question but what the Americans, if they so please, can march to Mexico, nor is it to be doubted that their advance would be attended with at least the temporary benefit of tranquillity. Saving British interest, we should look on such a proceeding with the least dissatisfaction, but if Mr. BUCHANAN's description of Mexico is a faithful picture, it will require far more than our casual intervention to restore the country to the rank of an organized State.

The Militia United-Service *Gazette* says that a rumor gains credit in military circles, that it is the intention of the Government to disband the militia embodied early in the Spring.

FRANCE.

Gen. MONTAUBAN, Commander-in-Chief of the French Expedition to China, had embarked with staff at Marseilles. He goes by the overland route.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of forty-five millions of francs, and an increase in discounts of nearly forty-six millions.

A submarine telegraph cable had been successfully laid between the Channel Islands and France.

The *Indépendence Belge* retracts the statement that Prince METTERNICH had left for Vienna.

Reports are current and believed in Paris that an agreement has been made between France and England for the reciprocal import of English iron and coal, and French wines.

SPAIN.

At the latest accounts the Spanish army was near Tetuan—the position of the army being unchanged.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* has published an Imperial decree, enacting that the testimony of Jews, in future, shall be regarded of the same value as that of Christians. The measure is considered preliminary to according them full civil and political rights.

DENMARK.

The Diet of Denmark has decided by a large majority that the bill for the separation of Church and State shall be read a second time.

ITALY.

It was rumored that GARIBALDI had gone to Sicily.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of Dec. 10, and the Hong Kong mail of Nov. 27 had reached England.

The Government dispatch from Oude confirms the complete overthrow and dispersion of the remainder of the rebel army. All the leading rebels had been taken except the Begum, and she could not hold out alone.

The salt tax was to be increased one shilling on the eighty pounds, adding nearly a million Sterling to the revenue.

The Calcutta imports market was quiet. Cotton goods and yarns were declining. Freights were active.

The Chinese were reported to be making great warlike preparations.

Imports at Hong Kong and Canton were dull, and prices were generally sustained owing to light stocks. Tea was quiet, but holders refused any reduction in prices.

Imports at Shanghai were quiet. The tea business was almost stopped owing to the exorbitant rates demanded. Silk was lower.

A good business in tea was doing at Foo-Chow-Foo at firm rates.

At Japan trade progressed favorably.

The Bombay telegram of the 27th December, *via* Aden, reports the campaign against the rebels in Nepaul as all over. The rebels have all surrendered except the Begum.

It was said the Chinese had addressed a demand to Russia to evacuate all the country of the Amoor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Caucus in regard to the Minor Officers of the House.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, on the Impending Crisis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Republican caucus to-day was full, and Mr. SPAULDING led off in support of Col. FORNEY for Clerk. Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., followed in an able defence of the Colonel, and after a general expression of feeling, it was agreed that no nomination should be made, but that the Republican vote should be cast for Mr. FORNEY. The same conclusion was come to as to Mr. HOFFMAN, Southern Opposition, of Maryland. No understanding was had as to Door-keeper, New-York being divided between GOODNOW and DARLING, the prominent candidates. Capt. DARLING has before filled the place with marked ability. Nothing was said as to Postmaster or Printer, except that it was understood these offices would be given to the West. The editor of the Boston *Bee* will be urged by the Massachusetts Delegation for Printer.

Senator FITCH to-day made his demonstration against Senator DOUGLAS, but his guns proved to have been charged with blank cartridges. For half an hour it was difficult to tell which side he would espouse. He then let down and got square on the Douglas platform.

Mr. DOUGLAS made only a few remarks in explanation, but it is understood he will make a general reply after all the Senators have spoken who desire to do so.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS is here, in attendance upon the Senate Committee.

Gov. DENNISON refuses to surrender JOHN BROWN, who has been demanded as a witness before the same Committee.

Gov. LETCHER reached here this afternoon, *en route* for Harper's Ferry, to be present at the trial of STEVENS and HASLET.

The nomination of GRUND was to-day confirmed by a large vote.

The Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. GARDINER, Lieuts. MOORE, ANDERSON, TAYLOR and ALEXANDER, is ordered to assemble at the Washington Arsenal on Monday next, for the trial of all the different kinds of small arms which have been made or purchased for military service. One sergeant and ten privates are ordered from Fort Monroe to do the firing, under the supervision and direction of the Board. Instructions will be issued by the Secretary of War, as the trial progresses. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

There was a Republican Caucus at the Capitol to-day. Many seekers after place were gathered in the lobbies impatiently awaiting the result. The rumors from time to time created much excitement among them. It was ascertained by the proceedings in the Hall that the preponderance of feeling there was in favor of Mr. FORNEY for Clerk and HENRY W. HOFFMAN for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. These gentlemen were recommended, but not nominated. No definite action was taken on candidates for the other offices. Some difficulty was occasioned by there being two candidates for Door-keeper from New-York—Capt. DARLING and IRA GOODENOW, while GEO. MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, is a prominent candidate for that office. Messrs. SHERMAN, GROW, TAPPAN, HICKMAN, and SCHWARTZ were appointed a Committee to call another conference.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a Message in which he says he deems it a sufficient reason for having retained the bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan, that it was not presented to him until the last day of the former Congress, when he had no opportunity to examine it. He says that a constitutional mode exists by which the Legislature of Michigan may in its discretion raise money to improve the channel in the St. Clair River. He does not mean to intimate a doubt of the power of Congress to construct such internal improvements as may be essentially necessary for defence and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement is within this category. This river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada. Any improvement of its navigation, therefore, which could be made for the purposes of war, would equally inure to the benefit of Great Britain, the only enemy that could possibly confront us in that quarter. War would be a sad calamity, but should it ever unhappily exist, the battle will not be fought on the St. Clair River or on the lakes with which it communicates.

The members of the House to-day kept the Sergeant-at-Arms busy by drawing their mileage and salary, the Speaker having yesterday signed a check on the Treasury for a large amount of money.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, spiritedly debated, for more than two hours, the motion to reconsider the vote by which, some weeks ago, FRANCIS J. GRUND was rejected as Consul to Havre. The contest was ended by confirming this appointment, the majority being unexpectedly large.

The resolutions which Mr. DAVIS introduced into the Senate to-day are simply a collection of all the issues on the Slavery question presenting the Southern side affirmatively.

Capt. GARDINER, of the Infantry, Lieut. MOORE, of the Dragoons, Lieut. ANDERSON, of the Artillery, Lieut. TAYLOR, of the Cavalry, Lieut. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Corps, have been appointed a board to assemble in the Washington Arsenal on Monday next for a trial of all the different small arms that have been made or purchased for the military service. They are to report in full to the War Department.

The acceptance of the offer of the services of the mounted regiment of Texan Volunteers, to protect the frontier from threatened Mexican invasion,—to be ready on any emergency,—will depend on the action of Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Sundry communications were received from the Executive Department.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) it was resolved that on and after Monday next the Senate meet at 12 o'clock.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that on Monday he would move to go on with the calendar. The first bill upon the calendar was for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and he desired to take that up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Hospital tax on seamen, and abolishing the present systems of Marine Hospitals. Adopted.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) gave notice of a bill for a railroad and telegraph between the Atlantic States and California.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval station on Puget's Sound. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a series of resolutions relating to the obligations imposed on the States by the Constitution, the rights of the people in the Territories, etc. Mr. DAVIS said he offered these resolutions with the intention of having a vote taken on them separately. He would be glad if they could be adopted without debate and with unanimity. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday at 1 P. M.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill appropriating a million acres of the public lands for the benefit of the free schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution of inquiry whether the appropriation for the new Post-office at New-York is now in force, and whether further legislation is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN's resolutions were taken up, and Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) spoke.

Mr. FITCH discussed the territorial question. He thought the new doctrine of Popular Sovereignty a departure from the views of the founders of the Government. He defended the course of the Democratic Senators in displacing Mr. DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories. His views as to the power of the people of the Territories, declared from Freeport to New-Orleans, were at variance with the opinions of the great majority of his party. The action of the Senate was not from disrespect to the Senator from Illinois, but because they respected their principles. He defended the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness preferred by Mr. IVERSON, and denounced the Republicans as foes to the Constitution. He thought when they took an oath to support the Constitution, they must do so with a reservation. Northern Democrats sacrificed themselves in defence of Southern institutions. He referred to DICKINSON, CASS, DODGE, JONES and others, who were driven out because they defended the South against the prejudices of their own people. The Republicans now endeavored to raise a storm which would sweep the Northern Democrats out of existence. He wished to be allowed to stand on ground congressional. He then referred to Mr. BROWN's resolutions. Every citizen's right to carry property into the territories he conceded, and was opposed to the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston on account of the injustice and unconstitutionality of his territorial doctrine. If the South should nominate him the North would regard it as an admission that his views were acceptable to it,—thus forfeiting the respect of enemies and the sympathy of friends. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty makes every territory non-slaveholding,—whether situated North or South. He could not agree with the Senators from Mississippi and Georgia that it was the duty of Congress, even if it had the power, to pass laws for the protection of one species of property in the territories. This would cause Congress to degenerate into a mere Territorial Legislature. He held that Slavery was protected in the territories by the common law. The territories could not exercise power belonging to a State. The man who would not conform his action to the Constitution and laws, had in his hand the raw material of JOHN BROWN, and could only find affiliation on the other side of the Chamber. He had yet to learn that the Democratic Party belonged to one man from whom it had received its interpretation of what this or that law meant. He did not believe the Party was yet prepared to go on its bended knee to this man, and ask him on what terms he will accept the nomination. When he put on his hat it did not cover the entire brains of the party, nor its entire heart when he buttoned his waistcoat. Mr. FITCH then examined the Dred Scott decision, contending that it sustained the views he had advanced. He also claimed that they were supported by the Cincinnati Platform. He thought these were points however on which Democrats might differ without feeling, as they were judicial, not legislative questions.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said it was not necessary at this time to go into any controversy with the Senator from Indiana. He might have used these arguments with more propriety in his own State before the meeting of the late Democratic Convention.

Mr. FITCH replied that the action of that Convention might add to the Senator's vote at Charleston; but, according to the rules governing former Conventions, it did not give him votes enough to secure his nomination. Did he then expect to transfer or sell them to somebody else?

Mr. DOUGLAS said the action of the recent Convention showed that the Democrats of Indiana could not be bought.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) wished to press a vote on the resolutions, but yielded to a motion to postpone; and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES.

Douglas and the Democracy in Congress.

The Eve of the Final Struggle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Democratic caucus, held last night, resulted in an agreement that JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, the standard-bearer of Judge DOUGLAS in the House, should be adopted and brought forward to-day as the National Democratic candidate for Speaker! On the significance of this movement it would be folly to enlarge. It may be cited as the best answer to the resolutions adopted by the Alabama State Convention. Already there is a stampede here to the side of the little giant; and on the avenue this morning, between Willard's and the Capitol, it was perfectly astonishing and refreshing to be met by such crowds of "Original Douglas men"—men who had been secretly for DOUGLAS since 1852; but who had, from deep political motives, thought it wise to disguise their ardent feelings under a mask of the bitterest hostility until this present morning! Verily, the heart of man is a deep mystery, and out of his mouth issueth all deceit.

At this present writing, the crinoline campaign, recorded in yesterday's letter, appears to have resulted in a disastrous but complete victory to those Congressmen in favor of the Salic law. There is not a bonnet to be seen on the floor—not a ripple of satin in the Diplomatic gallery. The ladies are evidently in dudgeon—*spretae injuria formae*—and confine themselves strictly to that department which the law has set aside for their use. They retort on their floor enemies by excluding all beards from their own galleries; and there is not an inch of broadcloth—not a standing dickey—to be seen on the sloping seats set apart for our indignant Lesbias. It will require whole conservatories of violets and camelias to convince them that their expulsion yesterday was an act of political necessity and sacrifice. Otherwise, however, the House looks just as it did yesterday—the galleries as crowded, the excitement as intense.

It is confidently expected that WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, will to-day be elected Speaker. Apples are bet against gooseberries on this result; but the croakers continue to assert that some hitch will be found in the machinery when the full steam-power has been applied. As to the Democrats, they march to their own funeral with smiling faces and the most joyous confidence of a happy resurrection. As Col. MICHAEL DOHENY once said of an enemy—that he was willing to strip naked and jump down into a very hot place, provided he could drag his foeman along with him,—so might it have been said of the Democrats in their contest against the *Impending Crisis*. With Abolitionism, personated by JOHN SHERMAN, in their arms, they are willing to mount the Tarpeian rock of the Plurality Rule and make a clean leap, a strong leap, and a leap all together into the abyss of a Republican organization. They have the biggest kind of a parachute to let them down easy, and the scaling ladders for a prompt return to the high grounds of victory are provided in the nomination of Mr. MCCLERNAND.

Immediately after prayers and roll-call this morning, JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, took his natural place on the floor as the Republican leader. He called the previous question on a motion for a *viva voce* vote, and at once displayed tactics which, if they could have been used in his own behalf, might have elected him. In reply to this, BOCOCK, of Virginia, asked for an adjournment and called the Ayes and Noes—a clear intimation that fillibustering would be commenced if any undue attempts to hurry the inevitable result were put in operation.

A compromise was then effected, the national men being now all in their places, and the adjourning motion was thereupon withdrawn, leaving the direct vote on the speakership next in order. Upon this WM. N. H. SMITH took the floor, and in a brief, but very graceful and handsome manner, withdrew his name from the consideration of his friends. He thanked the Democrats for their generous and impromptu support, at the same time expressing a hope that the South Americans would reciprocate the obligation in the same ungrudging spirit.

JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, then rose and nominated JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois—a nomination received with rather uproarious enthusiasm in the galleries. Mr. REAGAN is a swarthy, middle-aged man, of choleric complexion, and with great force of character in his irregular but decided features. He has short, black hair; dark and deep-set eyes; shaved cheeks; a muscular, bitter mouth—his complexion being bilious; his forehead high at the temples, but with a tongue of hair down its centre; his nose having a rather Milesian cock, and his whole appearance suggesting a firm, not to say obstinate will, very likely to become heated under contradiction. His chief gesture is that of interlacing his fingers, and raising his hands so clasped, from the pit of his stomach to the level of his chest; then letting them fall again, and so on to the end of the chapter. But he speaks fluently, strongly, and to the point; his matter is admirably condensed, and exhibits great judgment in the avoidance of unpleasant topics. There is an air of the Jesuit in his dress and gesture, but he is regarded by his associates as a frank, loyal and impulsive nature.

JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia—one of the South-American leaders—then rises to oppose the nomination. Mr. HILL is a very marked man, with a large head made still more conspicuous by a huge tangle of brown hair bushing out on all sides. Very like JAMES C. MCGUIRE, the famous auctioneer and art-critic of this city, Mr. HILL has just such a face as a sculptor would make by only using his thumb on the clay, and not his boxwood implements. It is a florid and powerful face, with deep, retreating blue eyes, an oval contour, good attempts at a nose and chin, but nothing finished—nothing decisively marked out and rounded off. The nose merges into the brow without any eyebrow lines, and a pillar of throat joins the cheek, with no whiskers or beard to act as a boundary for either. His voice is deep, pleasant, and musical, but its utterance would rather suggest a hollow palate. He talks vigorously and with a polished affluence of diction: there is little fancy in what he says, but a great deal of political knowledge, using this expression in its partisan sense. He makes the best excuse he can for not fulfilling the agreement made on SMITH, but the sense of the House is against him, and even his large popularity cannot redeem the effort.

He is followed immediately by that silver-tongued and subtle mischief-maker EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who better than any other American on the floor knows how to make the worse appear the better side. ETHERIDGE, previously described, announces that "having made up his mind to vote for a Democrat, he is ready to take the meanest of the crew." He then branches off into a vigorous and bitter support of the Popular Sovereignty men—praising Judge DOUGLAS for consistency and MCCLERNAND as an "unconquered and unconquerable rebel from the Northwest." Everywhere through the South, he proclaims, the people are for Judge DOUGLAS, and none but the miserable postmasters and Administration slaves against him;—"aye, and even there, in April next, on the birthday of the Judge, when he is nominated, as he will be, at Charleston—even these will then discover that they have been original Judge Douglas men from the start." Having made this wound sufficiently raw, he next proceeds to tear off the cicatrice from the Slave-Code wound, and finally rips up in grand style that half-healed old ulcer about "forcible disunion in case WM. H. SEWARD, SALMON P. CHASE, or CHARLES SUMNER should be elected President." In fact he presents amongst his reasons for sustaining MCCLERNAND every possible consideration which should induce extreme Southern men to vote against him! It is a master piece of mischief—fierce, vehement and full of lurid humor. Every feather of rhetoric guides a poisoned arrow, and with every laugh raised at his wit a vote falls off from the candidate whom he pretends to be supporting.

COCHRANE and HILL reply on various points, but are unable to interrupt or turn aside this luminous, mad torrent of political vitriol. ETHERIDGE persists in praising "those noble Northwestern Democrats, who drew their swords and threw away the scabbards in the Illinois campaign"—a hit which extorts many and bitter groans from THOMAS B. FLORENCE, and makes every Administration member writhe. "Yes," shouts EMERSON exultantly, "I repeat that the poor, miserable blood of the poorest and most miserable postmaster throbbed and thrilled with secret and irrepressible enthusiasm while witnessing that heroic, single, hand-to-hand encounter, in which Judge DOUGLAS, fighting for life and principle, met, conquered and abolished the whole combined influences of party and patronage during his last campaign in Illinois." Then—having thus sown all the seeds of discord, guanoed them, and heated the atmosphere so that they might ripen with sudden and deadly growth—Mr. ETHERIDGE concluded with admirable gravity by casting his vote for the candidate who might possibly have been elected but for this tirade. It is a disingenuous triumph—a victory of deceit and thimble-rig; and as such it is now denounced with proper heat by REAGAN, of Texas, who approaches the utmost verge of parliamentary language in expressing his opinion of Mr. ETHERIDGE.

MILLSON, of Virginia, then rises and seconds the nomination in a neat, delicate and thoughtful speech. By the way, MILLSON's portrait in the *Illustrated News* makes that gentleman appear a good deal fatter than he is. The pen-and-ink portrait given of him in a former letter, is thought to be a much clearer and nearer likeness, by many of his friends. The other portraits, however, in the Congressional series, are good, and may be consulted with advantage by those wishing to judge of your correspondent's accuracy. MILLSON makes the point made by the Speaker of Parliament to CHARLES the First, of England, to wit: That a Speaker is not the controller, but a mere organ of the House, one who should have "neither eyes to see nor ears to hear, except as the House directs him."

VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, next rose, speaking as if he thought his words precious, and closing his muscular lips tightly after each syllable, as if doling out some treasure of thought in small coin, to be counted as it fell. He is a strong and talented man, but one who will be never under-valued so long as he is his own appraiser. JAMES K. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, next rose on the Republican side, but even the reputation of his wealth could not secure audience and he was shouted down—chiefly by Republicans—with cries of "Vote—Vote—Vote—Vote." MOORHEAD made some reference to Missouri CLARK's resolution, and the "smoking-out" process which CLARK had declared necessary. This brought CLARK—the inevitable—the heretofore considered dismal man—to his feet; and CLARK redeemed himself by relating the anecdote of a constituent who had fired at a turkey-buzzard; not killing it, but breaking its wing. The wounded bird ran off into cover beyond pursuit, whereupon the marksman consoled himself by saying: "Well, there's one comfort in this business; if you're not killed, you'll have to roost low for the balance of your life." The wisdom of CLARK's resolution is now acknowledged, and the indorsers of HELPER will beyond question have to roost low, henceforth and forever, on our political upas.

The vote is now being taken, and the first great sensation is that produced by H. WINTER DAVIS, of Baltimore, who votes for WM. PENNINGTON. Hisses break from the galleries and are replied to with applause from the Republican side of the floor. WINTER DAVIS himself is very pale, and walks round the aisles on the left as if unable to keep his seat. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moves that the galleries be cleared, but SHERMAN interferes and quiet is restored. This slaveholding Plug-Ugly Republican, WINTER DAVIS, is one of the most striking and graceful men on the floor—certainly not surpassed by any member. He is a young man of middle height, broad-chested, roundly built, with a large and well-balanced head, regular features, pale complexion, a neat brown moustache, large and sparkling eye, brown hair, and the expression of habitual study. He wears his frock coat buttoned in the English fashion, broad shirt collar turned down over a loose black neck-tie, and, on the whole, he somewhat recalls the familiar portraits of Lord BYRON. As a speaker he bears the very first reputation in the House, but your correspondent has never heard him. His vote, to-day, is variously regarded; first as bid for Republican support to retain him in his seat; secondly, as a bid for the Attorney-Generalship under a Republican President; and lastly, as resulting from a Plug-Ugly nature, perverted into the channels of philanthropic heresy.

The next sensation was when THOMAS B. FLORENCE rose to explain his vote for a Douglas Democrat. THOMAS B. is a Falstaffian gentleman, rather Jewish, but on the whole handsome in face; bald-headed and with patches of brown-gray hair adhering to the sides and back; a brown complexion; slightly sinister eyes; vigorous self-complacency and a loud, ringing voice. He is a man of antediluvian research in politics, going back to the flood for all his propositions, and with an objection to Noah, based on the ground that when the Ark rested on Ararat it was a case of squatter sovereignty, infringing the constitutional right of mud to rest over the whole surface of creation.

GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, now rises and indorses MCCLERNAND handsomely—his Hard Shell Baptist colleague, W. R. W. COBB, and all the other members of the Alabama delegation, except CURRY and PUGH, joining him in his vote. So much for the sentiment of Alabama on the position of Judge DOUGLAS! ROBERT MALLORY of Kentucky—a radiant, gray-haired, middle-aged man, of the American school, declares that it is like choosing between typhus fever and small-pox, when he is asked to vote either for a Democrat or a Republican. Nevertheless, he will vote for MCCLERNAND, whenever his vote will elect. Mr. MALLORY has a florid complexion, hazel eyes, Roman features, a sandy-gray beard, only shaved on the upper lip, a high, rather bald forehead, and considerable grim humor in his peculiar style of brusque, conversational eloquence.

HORACE MAYNARD, my Indian stripling, now shows himself to good advantage. He declares that his vote for MCCLERNAND is not a *donatio causa mortis*, but rather a pledge for a long and happy life. He has a fine bass voice, musical, but rather monotonous in its cadences, and talks as if he had taught rhetoric for many years in a school of observant pupils. It is a high-toned and moderate speech, well received on all sides.

LABAN T. MOORE, of Kentucky, next rises to say that he, also, will vote for Mr. MCCLERNAND under a certain contingency. He is a stout, vigorous, rather dressy and showy man, with a shock of dark hair and beard, frowning, dark and forcible, though not large, features. He looks as if he might have some of the Pocahontas stock in his veins—his eyes being very dark, and framed under brows such as UNCAS, in his war-paint, might have been proud of. Somewhat like GEORGE BRIGGS in figure, Mr. MOORE rejoices in heavy velvet waistcoats, elaborate watch-chains, and a free, bold, airy style of external ornamentation. He talks well, as do all the Kentucky men, and appears to have weight and respect amongst his Southern compeers, both in Opposition and Democratic ranks.

But it is now time for post, and the vote is not yet finished. The telegraph must tell you the rest, and will tell it better. Let me remark, however, before concluding, that female curiosity has triumphed, and that the floor is again invaded—though not to any alarming extent—by ladies. So also is the Diplomatic gallery, and every corner of the House is jammed. PENNINGTON sits next to SHERMAN, endeavoring to learn the calmness of experience from that weather and storm-worn wanderer of the Congressional main. Gov. P. looks uneasy and half scared, as if not wholly prepared for the consummation which now so rapidly approaches. NOBODY.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

M'CLERNAND BEATEN THROUGH PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUE—ALL NEW-YORK IN WASHINGTON.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening.

The Rabbi did it to-day—Christianity, so far as the House is concerned, having proved a failure. At five minutes before 3, precisely, GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York, gave the casting vote in this long struggle, and WM. PENNINGTON was declared duly elected as Speaker. Thereupon, loud cheers and hisses broke from various sections of the galleries, and young Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, attempted to make some imprudent remarks, which were at once suppressed by general consent. SHERMAN and BOCOCK then advanced to meet each other—shook hands, and paraded round the aisle to where their lucky competitor was seated. BOCOCK shook PENNINGTON's hand and whispered something—probably an agreement to eat mutton together after the fuss was over; and SHERMAN did ditto—generously offering, it may be presumed, to place those twenty cases of Catawba at the Governor's disposal. They then conducted the Speaker to the chair—both floor and galleries maintaining the most impressive silence; after which PENNINGTON made an admirably conservative speech, declaring himself the Speaker of the whole House and not of any section or faction.

The members were then called up to be sworn in—four or five men at a time, all laying their right hands on the open Bible and taking the Constitutional oath. There was some little indication of feeling when a particular member kissed the page and passed the volume on to his neighbor. The neighbor refused to kiss the same page, but turned it over and kissed another one. With this exception, everything passed off harmoniously.

The conduct of the extreme Southern men to-day is bitterly criticised, and has done much to impress on all National men the necessity for rallying in solid phalanx to the support of DOUGLAS. The election of PENNINGTON is practically due to those recusants from Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi, who refused to unite upon MCCLERNAND, although assured that the Southern Opposition would vote solid for that gentleman whenever their votes would tie the Republican candidate. BARKSDALE made a strong record against these parties in his speech, clearly showing that MCCLERNAND's vote could be made equal to PENNINGTON's to day, and that, with the arrival of JAS. A. STALLWORTH in a day or two, the Democrats could elect a National candidate.

It is known that the President labored to his uttermost to defeat "the Illinois rebel," and also that Senators CLAY and GREEN appeared on the floor last evening actively canvassing and button-holeing against a concentration of all the conservative elements on a national candidate. In other words, they preferred a Republican victory to the indorsement which would otherwise have been given to the doctrines for which war against Judge DOUGLAS has been proclaimed.

These facts, it is said, will call for a fearful reckoning some day at the hands of these gentlemen's constituencies. "Let not WINTER DAVIS be blamed," said a Southern Senator to-day; "for at least he had the merit of candor in his vote. But the Secessionists labored most successfully for the Republican triumph, and yet had not the manliness to avow what they wished."

Great numbers of New-Yorkers have been attracted hitherwards by the interest and excitement of the struggle which has to-day terminated. Prominent amongst them there may be noticed Hon. JOHN STRYKER, still limping from the effects of the Woodruffianism at Syracuse; Ex-Senator SCHELL, radiant and full of open mysteries; Dr. TUCKER, who has come on here to see about some amendment to a patent for refining sugar; J. AUGUSTUS PAGE and JOSEPH W. CORLIES, Jr., two gentlemen just immortalized by piquant Plaza sketches in the *Leader*, but now having a recognized political *status* here as President and Secretary of the lower Democratic General Committee. They have been doing a large trade on this capital, and have been mistaken in various circles—more especially the feminine—for the President and Secretary of the National Democratic Central. They, in company with a whole raft of our people—lawyers, merchants, judges, politicians, editors and Congressmen—whose names are omitted by special desire, have started a "New-York table," in WILLARD's hotel, and if the circle keeps increasing for a few days at its present rate, full a quarter of the long hall will be required to accommodate the rush of immigrants from our City and State. By-the-way, the organization is a God-send to the hotel and tavern men, as it will start not less than one million of dollars into circulation to-morrow. Secretary CASS gave a grand ball last night, and Secretary COBB follows suit to-night. N.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

Tenement House on Elm-street Destroyed.

Thirty Persons supposed to have Perished in the Flames.

Between seven and eight o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the basement of a double six-story tenement house, No. 142 Elm-street. The fire originated in a bakery, and the flames shot up the stairway with great rapidity, and extended to the upper floors, which were occupied by twenty-four families. The moment the alarm was given the scene of confusion that ensued was of the most exciting character. The stairway was burned away, and of course all chance of escape in that direction was cut off. Men, women and children could be seen, by the spectators on the sidewalk, clustered at the windows, screaming for assistance, and wringing their hands in the agony of their despair. Some of them mustered courage enough to jump from the windows, and escaped with slight injuries. The fire-bells quickly gave the alarm for the Fifth District, and the firemen repaired to the spot. Ladders were immediately elevated to the windows, but the longest of them could not reach above the fourth floor. The firemen rescued some of the occupants, but were obliged to abandon all hope of saving the poor creatures in the two upper stories, and it is supposed that they all perished. As the firemen stood on the ladders, they could see many women and children lying prostrated on the floor, surrounded by the flames, which rendered all attempts to approach them ineffectual. The burning building extended four stories above any of the surrounding structures, and it must have been instant death for any of the poor creatures on the upper floors to have jumped from the roof, where a great many of them had clustered.

It is said that the baker in the basement kept on hand a large quantity of hay and shavings, and when the fire came in contact with this combustible material, it created a dense smoke, which penetrated to the upper portion of the building, and, it is supposed, suffocated a number of the occupants before the flames reached them. When the fire had gained the upper stories, the scene was appalling in the extreme. Myriads of sparks shot up into the air, eclipsing any artificial exhibition of fireworks. The shouts of the firemen, the groans and shrieks of the doomed creatures in the building, and the crackling flames, constituted a scene tragic enough to make the stoutest heart shrink with horror. The firemen worked nobly, but it was found impossible to save the building, and at 11 o'clock the walls fell.

Platoons of Policemen were in attendance, and under the direction of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, preserved order.

The first floor was occupied on the south side by JOHN DEFRIES, as a grocery and liquor store. Loss about $600; insured. On the north side it was tenanted by a baker, whose name it was impossible to learn. He also occupied the basement. His loss is unknown.

The upper part was occupied by about twenty families, of whom the following are all the facts that could be learned:

Mr. WISE, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, occupied a portion of the front of the second floor. Mr. WISE escaped, and one child three years old was rescued, with a leg broken. No particulars could be obtained as to what became of the rest of the family, and it is feared they perished.

ISAAC WHITE, with his wife and five children, occupied a portion of the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. WHITE escaped, and also two of their children—ELIZA, aged 20 years, and LOUIS, aged 11 years. GUSTAVE, aged 17 years, was absent. ESTER, aged 18 years, and PAULINE, aged 7 years, were nearly suffocated. The two last were taken to the Hospital, but their injuries are not very serious.

A man named FRANCIS SERRO, whose family is absent in France, also occupied a portion of the second floor; he was rescued, badly burnt about the body and hands, and was taken to the Hospital.

GEORGE BORDNER occupied a portion of the second floor, with his wife, FREDERICA, and two children—CAROLINE, aged 4 years, and HENRY, aged 16 years. Mr. BORDNER and the two children escaped uninjured, but Mrs. BORDNER was badly burned. She was found nearly dead by Detective KEEFE, who took her to the Hospital.

Mr. MCCARRICK occupied a portion of the third floor (front) with his family, consisting of a wife and two children; they were all saved uninjured. A Jewish family, consisting of eight persons, occupied a portion of the third floor. The name could not be ascertained, and the only member of the family that could be found was a child 2½ years of age—that was conveyed to No. 15 Howard-street. It is feared a portion of the family were burned. Mr. DRICKS, with his wife and five children, occupied a portion of the third floor. As none of the family was seen after the fire broke out it is feared they all perished. Mr. WALKS, with his wife and two children, occupied a portion of the third floor (back.) No particulars could be learned of them, although a diligent search was made among the crowd to find if any of them were rescued. Mr. ARMSTRONG, with his wife and child, were tenants of a part of the fourth floor. Nothing could be learned of them after the fire broke out. Mr. STARK, with his wife and two children, inhabited a part of the fourth floor; nothing could be learned of them. Mr. REBECCO, with his wife, two children, and four persons whose names could not be ascertained, occupied a portion of the fourth floor. Nothing could be learned of them. Mrs. NORTH, a widow, occupied a room on the fifth floor, and she was not seen after the alarm. WM. VOPEL and his wife FRANCENE occupied a portion of the fifth floor. Mr. VOPEL, on the discovery of the fire, finding that he could not escape by the stairway, threw a clothes-line out of the window and fastened one end to the window sill; he let his wife partially down when she slipped and fell on to a shed, injuring her severely. He followed and escaped with a few slight injuries. Mrs. VOPEL was taken to the Hospital, but her life is despaired of. FRANCIS TYMEYER, with his wife and three children, occupied part of the fifth floor. He escaped by jumping out of the window, receiving severe injuries. His wife and children are supposed to have perished. Owing to the intense excitement that prevailed, the names of the occupants of the sixth floor could not be ascertained, and as the fire commenced near the staircase, cutting off all hope of escape in that quarter, it is generally supposed that the occupants of this floor, about a dozen in all, were burned to death. WILLIAM NORTH and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, occupied part of the third floor, and all escaped uninjured.

The building, worth about $16,000, was owned by EDWARD WARING, and was damaged to the extent of $8,000; fully insured. The loss of furniture amounts to about $3,000.

A two-story frame building, No. 144 Elm-street, was considerably damaged. MATTHEW LYNCH occupied the upper part, and JOHN BROWN occupied the lower part. Their aggregate loss is about $500; not insured. The building, owned by Mr. BROWN, was damaged about $500; insured. Mr. BROWN occupied a frame building in the rear as a carpenter shop, and it was damaged about $500; not insured. The two-story frame building, No. 146 Elm-street, occupied as a dwelling by W. B. NEAR, was damaged about $200. The two and a half-story brick buildings, occupied as dwellings by several families, were badly burned. The aggregate loss on these two buildings is about $3,000; partially insured. A large building on the opposite side of the street, occupied as a white lead factory, was on fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen before they could gain any headway.

MINOR CONFLAGRATIONS.

IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

About 11½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a gentleman who was passing the corner of Hudson and Grove streets discovered that the roof of Ward School No. 3 was on fire. He then entered the school-house and quietly asked to see the principal, Mr. DAVID PATTERSON, to whom he stated the circumstance. Mr. PATTERSON informed the other teachers of the fact, and as it was near a recess it was determined to dismiss the children by sections, commencing with the Boys' Department on the third floor. Accordingly the scholars, of whom there were 1,100 in the building, were all dismissed without confusion, and the moment the last section had reached the street the alarm was given, and the firemen extinguished the flames. A large hole was burned in the roof, and the damage amounts to about $300. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the chimney. The school-house is an old-fashioned structure, three stories in height, with narrow and badly constructed staircases, and but for the presence of mind of the teachers no doubt a terrible catastrophe would have taken place. This school-house has been on fire three times within two years.

IN A SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

The sash and blind factory of P. M. WILSON, No. 117 Prince-street, caught fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The following losses were experienced: Mr. WILSON, on stock, machinery, and building, $3,500; insured for $1,500 in the Safeguard Company. Mr. DUSENBURY, proprietor of two frame buildings in the rear, which were occupied as a brass foundry, and were crushed in by the falling walls of the sash and blind factory, suffered $800 loss. On the second floor of these buildings were DANIEL LUTTION, manufacturer of cabinet ware, and HUBER & KEMPF, who lose respectively $400 and $500, with no insurance. RIX & Co., on the third floor, makers of hoop skirts, suffer to the extent of $1,000; not insured. The rest of the losses were unimportant.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.—II.

A Tour of Observation—Spanish Town—St. Thomas-in-the-Vale—Mount Diabolo—The Moneague.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Jamaica, January, 1860.

I don't think I can do better, in the discussion of this West India Labor question, than describe, as consisely as possible, a somewhat extended tour that I have recently made through the interior of Jamaica. The impressions formed by this trip are certainly not unfavorable to an ultimate revival of the Island's prosperity nor to the industry and capacity of its peasantry, when properly trained and directed. In spite of the desolation that has overtaken the Colony, I sincerely think that, consistently with truth, the prospects of the Island under free labor can be spoken of much more hopefully than native and foreign depreciators love to represent. Now, I am not seeking a controversy. I simply express an opinion, (which I believe to be an unbiased opinion,) after having given all the attention in my power to the subject. That opinion, right or wrong, can only be taken for what it is worth. Furthermore, I do not for a moment pretend that Jamaica is free from idleness and vice. I do not for a moment pretend that her peasantry are as laborious as you will find men in New-York, New-England or an Old England agricultural district. It is not natural that they should be so. But as far as my experience goes—and this is all I wish to assert—industry among the free population of Jamaica is the rule and not the exception; and if idleness be an exception broader than we could wish—larger than any North American county presents—we must look for the cause, not to the intractable disposition of the negro, but to faults of discipline or absence of education for which the governing classes are responsible; and, in no small degree, to to the overwhelming temptations that a West Indian climate offers to all, white and black, to enjoy their *otium cum aut sine dignitate.*

There is a railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, the principal sea-port town and the seat of the Jamaican Government. The distance—about twelve miles—is performed in three-quarters of an hour. There are first, second and third classes. The prices are reasonable, being two shillings, one shilling, and sixpence sterling respectively. The cars are comfortable and the road is good. It is indeed a blessing—this little line of railway—by means of which you can be hurried in a brief space of time from the stupor of Kingston. As soon as I heard the familiar whistle and felt the air rushing by me, I began to breathe again. This minute effort of enterprise is, nevertheless, a perpetual reminder to Jamaicans of the depreciated credit of their Island, and of the low estimate at which its most solemn engagements are rated in the Mother Land. Last year a bill passed the Legislature for the extension of the railroad from Spanish Town to the sea-port of Old Harbor, a distance of some ten miles. The Colonial Government guaranteed an interest of six per cent. on the money to be expended in the work; yet neither in the Island nor yet in England would capitalists advance money, and up to the present time not a single dollar has been raised to further so important an undertaking.

The country between Kingston and Spanish Town is low, marshy, and covered with forest and underwood. If it were not for the difference in foliage you might fancy yourself, on some ferocious Summer's day, passing through the New-York Wilderness. You get a glimpse here and there of a rough settlement, or an acre or so of poor pasturage, deeply shaded, but there are few attempts at higher cultivation. I saw upon the route three plots of guinea corn in a tolerably flourishing condition.

I need not make a long pause to describe Spanish Town, or St. Jago de la Vega as it was formerly called. Yonkers is a metropolis to it. A *coup d'œil*, if such could be obtained, would present a collection of antique relics, a Caribbean excavation of grotesque architecture, half hidden among plantains and cocoanut trees. I don't know exactly where the historian of fifty years ago stood when he looked upon St. Jago de la Vega, and described it as "a city of imposing appearance, built in the magnificent style of Spanish architecture." Inspected in detail, Spanish Town will be found to possess two big buildings, facing each other in the central square of the "city;" one the residence of the Governor, called the King's House, and the other the House of Assembly and Public Offices. Both are creditable buildings. Upon further scrutiny some neat, quiet little private residences may be found, and one inn, such as the adventurous traveler might expect to meet with on the outskirts of John Brown's Tract. The floor of that inn is highly polished, everything is neat and clean, and the table is furnished for the benefit of guests with several volumes printed in the last century. The population of Spanish Town is about 5,000, nine-tenths of whom, I presume, gain their living by supplying the wants and necessities of Government hangers-on, who constitute the other tenth. It is not, on the whole, an uninteresting place. The atmosphere is cooler than it is on the Southern coast, and the streets, though very narrow, are cleaner and far better regulated than the streets of Kingston. Both Houses were in session when I passed through Spanish Town; but as I shall hereafter have occasion to explain the franchise and the effect of recent legislation in the Island, I lay up the subject for further experience. Nor will I do unto others as I was done by, and victimize the reader with the debates of the Jamaica Assembly. The ability of members, with one or two exceptions, did not seem to me to reach even a provincial standard of mediocrity, and the subjects discussed were, of course, most uninteresting to a stranger. I pass from this topic the more readily, as I think it unfair to criticize with severity the representatives of an impoverished and isolated colony like Jamaica, and especially as these representatives are on the eve of abandoning their seats under a new Election law. With education in its infancy over the whole island—in some districts almost struggling for existence—the people are largely represented. I think a majority of them are intelligent enough to exercise the right of voting to their own advantage and to the advantage of this great Dependency of the British Crown, but it is an experiment not yet fully and fairly tried. It is an experiment which will entirely remove the government of the island from the control of the planters—a control which for some time they have seemed utterly indifferent about possessing. The Plantocracy of Jamaica is a thing of the past, and in its stead Democracy is lifting up its head. I am not so enthusiastic a Democrat as to believe that the principals of our political faith will flourish in any soil or in any climate. The untutored negro, of all people in the world, is most easily influenced by a bribe, and demagogues and office-hunters are plentiful in Jamaica. If the experiment of popular representation, under certain doubtful restrictions imposed by the new Constitution of Jamaica, should prove a failure, there will be no recourse left but to establish here such a Government as exists in the Crown Colonies of Trinidad and British Guiana. The one is ruled by a Council, the other by a Court of Policy—synonymous terms for a go-ahead despotism, which Canada or Australia would not tolerate for an instant, but which appears to answer very well for an embryo civilization and a mixed population.

These are reflections that belong to the air of Spanish Town. Having emerged from that quaint collection of ancient domiciles as the rising sun is tinting the hill-tops, on a first rate road, in a comfortable buggy, and behind a pair of excellent travelers, politics grow dim, and one begins to feel that exhiliaration of spirits which the atmosphere of Jamaica is truly said to produce. The road lies through a wooded and rather swampy district, and, if it be a Saturday morning, the traveler will encounter, for several miles, a continuous stream of sturdy, good looking wenches, carrying on their heads to the Spanish Town market most marvelous loads of fruit and vegetables. A few of them, more fortunate than their fellows, have donkeys with well-filled panniers, but they do not, on this account, neglect the inevitable head-load. Considering the distance they come, the heat of the weather, the size of their burdens, and the paltry remuneration they get at market, the performance is highly creditable to the enterprise, energy, and activity of Jamaica negro women. I doubt whether our laboring *men* could execute the same task; they certainly would not undertake it for the same consideration. I stopped and asked some of these women where their husbands and brothers were. They seemed surprised at the question, and grinned broadly. "Were they at home?" No. "Were they at work?" Yes.

The descent from St. Catherine's Parish, to which Spanish Town belongs, into the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale—through the "Bog Walk" so called,—is picturesque and grand. The road winds along a stream, from whose banks the hills rise precipitously and form a narrow gorge. Every furlong furnishes some new variety to the scenery. You look back and trace a silvery thread of water through the graceful plumage of a bamboo cluster—now it is a grove of plantains, or some huge gaunt cotton tree, rising above its compeers, and stretching its arms from hill to hill, that forms the foreground of the picture. Mountains on every side; and the passages among them are at times so narrow and the precipices so steep, that the traveler involuntarily hurries on, fearful lest some sudden catastrophe in this land of untoward convulsions should bring the hills together and fill up the chasm forever.

The valley soon widens. Linstead, the principal village in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, lies in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains. The road-side is studded with the cottages of small settlers. I entered one or two of the most ragged and dilapidated, and they were invariably clean. Some were a mere frame-work of bamboo, with a thatched roof of cocoa-nut leaves. Still they looked comfortable. They kept out the rain and let in the breeze, and this is all that is needed in a West India climate. They were more tasteful and far cleaner than the dwellings of North American Indians. Supposing the advantages of education equal, I should not hesitate to declare in favor of the superior intelligence, honesty, industry and sobriety of the West India negro, when compared with any specimen of the American Indian that could be produced, though it has been the fashion to regard the latter as belonging to the superior race.

I did not reach Linstead, of course, without passing abandoned sugar properties. I don't think that five miles can be traveled, on any road in Jamaica, without seeing one deserted estate at the very least. They are anywhere and everywhere a melancholy sight to look upon, and need no particular description to be readily identified. Some two, four, or eight hundred acres, as the case may be, of splendidly fertile land overgrown with brushwood and rank weeds: the plantation house looking like one of the ruins in the Swiss Valley of the Rhine; patches of corn and vegetables, or a group of plantains, dotting the space once filled by an uncheckered field of sugar cane. Negro settlers are always to be found clinging round these deserted plantations. They were probably born on them and are loth to leave. They buy or hire their little plots of ground from the owners of the estate or their agents. I have conversed with many of these people, and I have been amused at their utter ignorance of the fact that the world at large holds them responsible for the ruin of Jamaica. While proprietors say that the negroes are too independent to work; the negroes say that proprietors are too poor to pay, or that they won't pay regularly, which is a great grievance to a people that live from hand to mouth. There is, doubtless, truth in both assertions. But when I see an abandoned estate still surrounded by industrious settlers and laborers, I think it something like *prima facie* evidence that the proprietor in England has abandoned them—not they the proprietor.

Linstead is a pleasant little village—lively enough on Saturday mornings, when its only street, which is also its only market-place, is thronged with peasants who have come in to buy or to sell. Commend me to a West Indian market as a fit illustration of Babel, after the confusion of tongues. These people are quite as anxious to sell as the progeny of Noe were to build. The sum of their ambition is to get rid of the little lot of yams and oranges that they have brought many a weary mile. They get a shilling or two for their produce, and return as happy as though they were millionaires. I never lived among a more cheerful or a more civil people. Each man, woman or child that you meet along the road—I speak exclusively of the peasantry—gives a hearty "Good mornin' massa," and a respectful salutation. Their spirits are buoyant, and they are ever ready for a joke or a laugh, if you are disposed to bandy words with them. The crowd collected in the Linstead market-place may be heard a mile off; but there is no quarreling of any kind. It is their fashion to make a noise and talk incessantly—as why should they not? Their exuberance of spirit needs an outlet, and their only amusements are to laugh and gossip. There is a police force stationed in every village of the Island, and the white uniform and black visage of an officer can be distinguished here and there among the Linstead crowd. They fraternize with the people, but, more ornamental than useful, their official services are seldom required.

Leaving Linstead, we travel through the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, in a northerly direction. We pass the huts of many more settlers, several abandoned properties, and one or two estates still in sugar-cane, but cultivated negligently. It seemed to me, without any finish, as though Poverty was cramping the proprietors, and preventing them from making the barest outlay necessary for moderate returns. One estate, lying at the base of Mount Diabolo, had been abandoned, I was informed, because the owner, who lived in England, could not afford to pay for labor. I am not able to say, of my own knowledge, whether labor could be procured in the neighborhood, but my informant said it could. There was, at least, an abundance of settlers.

At this point the ascent of Mount Diabolo is commenced. The hill is well named. You enter now a region of primeval forest, and, for four miles, the journey is extremely toilsome. The huts of settlers are thick as heretofore, and are buried in the trees—often not to be distinguished at all, except by the peculiar foliage of the plantain and the cocoa-nut trees which invariably surround them. These mountain settlers also grow pimento, coffee, and corn. Most of them have their horses, and are really as independent and well-to-do as one would wish to see any people in the world. Half way up Mount Diabolo a splendid view is to be obtained of nearly the whole Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. It gives a stranger some insight of the true state of Jamaica cultivation. This parish—with the exception of three the most densely peopled in the Island—presents, when seen from an elevation, merely a wild woodland, interspersed here and there with small specks of cultivation. Its general character is that of unredeemed forest; yet its fertility is so great that it is fully capable of sustaining 200,000, instead of the 16,000 people who now inhabit it. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale has, as I have stated, more people to the square mile than any other parish in the Island, except Kingston, Port Royal and St. Andrew—in which, it will be remembered, large towns are located. It is, therefore, worthy of notice, that in this comparatively populous district there are far fewer sugar estates in present cultivation than in parishes less favorably situated with regard to labor. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale has a population of 125 to the square mile, against a population of 79 to the square mile in Westmoreland, one of the principal sugar exporting parishes in the Island, of 102 in Trelawny, the largest sugar-growing parish, and one that includes the populous town of Falmouth, and of 28 in Vere, another flourishing sugar district. These are facts which seem to require an explanation from those who insist that want of labor is the sole cause of the abandonment of sugar cultivation in Jamaica. I admit, and shall prove, that want of labor has been one cause of the Island's depreciation, but if it were the sole cause, or even the preponderating cause, it would be only reasonable to expect that those parishes most sparsely populated would be the first to abandon the cultivation of the cane. The reverse, however, happens to be the case.

A projecting cliff shuts out the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale from our view as we continue to ascend the steep sides of Mount Diabolo. The clouds now rest on the summits of mountains at our feet; the wind that rushes to meet us feels cold and bleak: we have entered a region of eternal mist and rain. The transformation to this atmosphere from the hot valley below is too sudden to be comfortable. I was, therefore, glad to find myself descending the opposite side of the mountain—once more in the sunshine, and at a sufficient elevation to make the air deliciously cool. The scene, too, has changed. The forest has disappeared, and coffee and pimento plantations have taken its place; the houses of proprietors look no longer dilapidated; the pens and pasturage lands might be mistaken for New-York farms. At the Moneague, a village lying on the northern slope of the mountains just crossed, the traveler will pause to sleep, if it be late, but to feed under any circumstances, for the hotel, built only ten years ago, (wonderful fact for Jamaica!) is the best in the island.

The Moneague is in St. Anne's—a very charming parish, that grows very little sugar. I protest against the West Indian valuation of a place by the quantity of sugar that it actually produces. There is not a sugar estate near the Moneague, but settlers, of whom there are many, have to pay $6 to $10 an acre a year for land—a sum that would purchase land out and out in other districts quite as fertile as this. But the climate here is healthy; the grass can almost be *seen* growing; the horses are strong and the oxen fat; vegetables are plentiful; fruit is luxuriant; and everything seems to thrive. I don't wonder, when the inhabitants of Moneague declare that no money would induce them to live anywhere else.

I passed a Sunday in the Moneague, and it was a model of quiet and respectability. The churches were filled with well-dressed and attentive congregations. There was no drunkenness or debauchery, or assemblage of idlers in the village during the entire day. But church attendance and Sabbath observance are no proofs, among a negro population at least, of moral rectitude. It is upon other grounds than these that I have combated the ridiculous assertion that these people are either physically or morally incapable of being brought up to the level of the Caucasian race. I deny altogether the statement that they will not work for hire, or that they will not work as well as any people in the world, under a proper training and a wholesome stimulus. They are perfect paragons in their outward observance of the Sabbath. They sing psalms; they quote Scripture; and listen, without a yawn, to sermons that would hurry sages to the land of Nod. But emancipation has not done everything. It has not cured the negro of a certain partiality for his neighbor's wife; it has given to the wife, as a general rule, no sense of shame to see her six children the offspring of half a dozen different fathers; it has not impregnated the laboring classes with any more reverence than they had in times past for the law of Meum and Tuum. "The lingering curse of Slavery," says Rev. Mr. Piouseyes. No, Sir Philanthropist! I cannot go in bodily for your pet theories. I am not Sambo's champion, right or wrong. I record what I find peculiar in his character, and let others draw their own conclusions.

W. G. S.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

THE OUTRAGE AT PERUGIA.

Message and Documents.

The following interesting correspondence has just been sent in to the Senate in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, calling upon the President for information in regard to the outrage perpetrated upon an American family in the Pontifical States, at the attack and capture of Perugia:

Mr. Stockton to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

Legation of the United States of America, }
Rome, June 25, 1859. }

Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me yesterday to the Papal Government on the subject of acts of violence and robbery committed by the Papal soldiers against a citizen of the United States and his family.

Mr. Perkins was traveling with the usual passports from his own Government, properly *visé*. His passage was an "innocent passage." He had no reason, when he left Rome, to know that Perugia was not as tranquil as any other part of the Papal States. The fact of their avowed neutrality in the war made their territory a most proper spot for the traveller from a neutral country.

A peaceful revolution *of the inhabitants* against the Papal Government occurred during his sojourn; but the rights of all were respected, and no acts of excess occurred.

* * * * * * * *

If the facts which are reported here are verified, it will appear that a brutal and hireling soldiery were turned loose on the unresisting inhabitants; that after all the little resistance that had been made was finished, in violation of the custom of civilized nations, the unarmed and the defenceless, without regard to age or sex, were shot down in cold blood. The two cases recorded by Mr. Perkins—of the *maitre d'hotel* and the servants who waited upon them—occurred, as you will perceive, before his eyes.

* * * * * * * *

The written statement of Mr. Perkins confirms enough to satisfy me that the most decisive action is necessary in order to protect and secure the citizens of the United States who may be temporarily domiciled, or who may be traveling in the Roman States.

If an infuriated revolutionary mob had refused to listen to the appeals of these ladies, or the declaration of his citizenship by Mr. Perkins, it would have been a shame on humanity, and a gross wrong. But it has happened before, and will again, and finds its palliation in the fact that there is no order—no one to guide—no one responsible at the moment.

* * * * * * * *

I shall, therefore, with a full sense of the responsibility of the act, feel it my duty to insist peremptorily on an immediate reply. I trust the Department will instruct me how to act in case of an unreasonable delay on the part of the Papal Government.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

[Translation of Copy.]

Perugia, June 21, 1859.

Mr. Minister: I have the honor of addressing you, as a citizen of the United States of America, to obtain justice and reparation for a brutal violence of which myself and family have been the victims, at the hands of the soldiers of the Pope.

Sojourning at Perugia with my family, composed of Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Doane, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland and two servants, I had gone to the Hotel de France and taken an apartment, there to spend a few days quietly, when, yesterday, June 20, about 5 o'clock, P. M., the hotel was suddenly invaded by a brutal and savage soldiery, which sacked the hotel, breaking all the furniture, stealing all that could be carried off, and killing, under my own eyes, the landlord and the servant who was waiting upon us! My pen could not narrate the excesses indulged in by this soldiery, bearing the name of "Swiss Regiment!"

I must be content to state to you, Mr. Minister, that I am entirely indebted for the life of my family and my own to a most fortunate circumstance—the existence of a secret recess contiguous to my bedroom, where I remained for fourteen hours, shut up with my family, the mother of the unfortunate landlord, so basely murdered, one of his nieces and a servant maid!

You may judge, Mr. Minister, of the agony which we must have suffered.

The claim of my title as a citizen of the United States; the tears, the prayers of the distracted women; nothing, in one word, could check the savage soldiery, which plundered and carried off our effects, jewelry, money, &c., leaving us literally with the little which we had on our body. I add to the inclosed a statement of the *material* loss sustained by my family, a copy of which I left with Col. Schmid, commanding the aforesaid Swiss Regiment; and I invoke the holy laws of justice, common to all civilized nations, to obtain through your intermediation, Mr. Minister, a speedy and manifest justice, which I have the right to claim in placing myself under the ægis of the flag of the United States of America.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the utterances of my respect, and of my undivided consideration.

Your devoted servant,

EDWARD NEWTON PERKINS.

The Minister of the United States of America, at Rome.

So soon as I will have been able to procure articles of primary necessity for my family and self, I will proceed to Florence. My address in that city will be, "care of Messrs. Maquay, (McKay?) Pakenham & Co., bankers."

[Translation of Copy.]

The articles pillaged and robbed from Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Doane, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, and Mr. Perkins, were contained in seven trunks and eight carpet bags, toilette, necessary, (dressing-boxes.) In those trunks were all the clothes, jewels, three gold watches, and an infinity of precious articles purchased in Rome at the time of their sojourn there. It is certainly below the actual cost to value that loss at..........$2,000

My chambermaid has been robbed—	
1st. Of all her personal apparel, valued at.......	150
2d. Her savings from wages, in cash........	140
My servant man was robbed and plundered—	
1st. His trunks and personal apparel...........	60
2d. An amount in cash in said trunk...........	75
Total of the actual loss sustained..........	$2,425

To which must be added the loss of all my private and valuable papers, necessary and precious to me.

EDWARD NEWTON PERKINS.

Perugia, June 21, 1859.

[Translation of Copy.]

Legation of the United States at the Holy See, }
Rome, June 24, 1859. }

The undersigned, Minister Resident of the United States of America, deems it to be his duty to bring to the knowledge of the most reverend his Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, facts connected with an outrage committed by the Papal soldiers at Perugia, of which an eminent citizen of the United States and his family have proved the victims.

Mr. Edward N. Perkins, together with Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Doane, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland and two servants, on their way from Rome, stopped at Perugia, and at the Hotel de France took apartments, with the intention of spending a few days. About 5 P. M., on the 20th of June, the hotel was suddenly invaded by a brutal and savage soldiery, that sacked the house; breaking all the furniture, plundering all that could be borne away, killing, in their sight, the landlord and the servant, who was waiting upon them, and committing other acts of brutal violence.

Mr. Perkins and his family are indebted for the preservation of their lives to the lucky circumstance of a secret passage contiguous to their bedroom, in which they remained concealed for fourteen hours, in company with the mother of the landlord, who had been murdered before her eyes, together with one of his servants.

Neither the vindication of their quality as American citizens, nor the prayers of the weeping women, could check the brutal soldiery that pillaged and carried off every article—jewelry, money, &c.,—leaving them literally nothing but the little they had on their body.

I am informed that the regiment to which those soldiers belong is called the "Swiss Regiment."

The facts above require no comment. Like outrages seldom take place among civilized nations, even in time of war. Women and non-combatants are always spared and exempted from personal insult, though they should belong to the enemy. But here the question turns upon a citizen of a friendly Power, traveling with his family, composed of ladies, for pleasure and health, who are attacked in spite of the declaration of their citizenship, robbed of everything which they possessed, and securing their lives only by concealing themselves during fourteen hours.

As the representative of the United States of America, I ask that immediate measures be taken to ascertain, arrest and punish those guilty of the outrage. I here add a statement of the actual value of the articles of which Mr. Perkins and his family were robbed; and I demand an immediate restitution of that sum, together with damages for the loss of his papers and for the distress caused by said outrage.

In the meantime, the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to tender to his most reverend eminence the renewed assurance of his very high consideration.

J. P. STOCKTON.

His Most Rev'd Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Stockton.

Department of State, Washington, July 27, 1859.

Sir; Your dispatch No. 10, of the 25th ult., in regard to the outrage perpetrated at Perugia, has been received.

You were quite right in promptly presenting the claim of Mr. Perkins and his family to the Government of Rome, and in demanding for them a just indemnity.

It is hoped that this indemnity may not be refused, and that the affair will be adjusted by the Papal authorities without difficulty.

Should this unhappily not be the case, as soon as the reply of Cardinal Antonelli is received, you shall be furnished with full instructions on the subject,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

J. P. Stockton, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Rome.

Mr. Stockton to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

Legation of the United States of America }
at Rome, Aug. 2, 1859. }

Sir: I had the honor, under date of June 25, in dispatch No. 10, to state to your Excellency the case of Mr. Edward N. Perkins, a citizen of the United States of America, who, while making an innocent passage through the Papal territory with his family, was assaulted and robbed at Perugia, on the 20th of June, by a portion of the Foreign Legion in the service of His Holiness.

* * * * * * * *

On the morning of the 26th of June, the second day after the delivery of my letter, I had the satisfaction to receive a visit from an officer of his Eminence. He had my letter in his hand, and the claim which accompanied it, and stated to me that his Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, had sent him to say to me, in reply to my letter, that he wished me to furnish him with an accurate and full list of the articles taken, with a view to their restoration; and added that steps had already been taken to seek out the guilty parties, by orders sent to Col. Schmidt, at Perugia.

Being exceedingly desirous that no excuse should exist for delay, in consequence of the conversation which had occurred on the 24th, and not wishing to bring Mr. Perkins and his family back to Rome, I took the post across the Papal territory to Sienna the next morning.

While in Tuscany, I had the opportunity of receiving accurate information in reference to the affair of Perugia, and consulting with Mr. Perkins, whom I met by appointment at Leghorn. I also saw Madame Gindette Storte, the desolate widow of the deceased master of the Hotel de France, and heard her account of the sad events which had occurred. On the 4th day of July, having prepared the exact account desired by his eminence, I forwarded it to his Eminence, with a letter intended to expedite the matter, of which the following is an exact translation:

Legation of the United States of America, }
Near the Holy Seat, Rome, July 4, 1859. }

The undersigned, Minister Resident of the United States of America, near the Holy Seat, in consequence of the demand of his reverend Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, has the honor to inclose herewith the claims of Mr. Edward N. Perkins, for the material loss which he experienced by acts committed by the Papal troops at Perugia, on the 20th of June last.

In consideration of the fact stated to the undersigned, on the 26th of June, by an officer of his reverend Eminence, that the Papal Government asked for the exact account of the damage caused, with a view of making immediate restitution, Mr. Perkins has fixed his reclamation at a sum which only covers the material loss, and the expenses directly resulting therefrom.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his reverend Eminence to the demand that the guilty be arrested and punished, and he believes it to be his duty to insist upon a formal and exact reply on this point.

The undersigned profits by this opportunity to renew to his reverend Eminence the assurance of his very high consideration.

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

His Rev. Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Accompanying this letter were the particulars of Mr. Perkins' claim, to which, after consultation with Mr. Perkins, I added one thousand scudi for the incidental damage, which sum I considered just. A few days afterwards, in reply to a communication from the Assistant Secretary of State, the undersigned inclosed the amount of the value of the goods which had been returned by Col. Schmidt, leaving the balance due Mr. Perkins three thousand two hundred and sixty-five Roman scudi, (3,265.)

On the 27th day of July the Secretary of State forwarded this amount to the Legation of the United States at Rome, in Roman gold, with the following communication:

Translation.]

From the Vatican, July 26, 1859.

The undersigned, Cardinal Secretary of State, received regularly the valued statement of your Excellency, dated the 24th of June last, in which was represented, in a light sufficiently unfavorable, the behavior of the Pontifical troops toward the American family, Perkins, who, by chance, were in Perugia on the very day in which that city was compelled by force to return to the obedience of legitimate authority.

The statement referred to the dangers and damages said family had suffered, and asked for redress beside the punishment of the guilty parties.

Such a demand could not fail to awaken the liveliest interest of the Cardinal, undersigned, and having hastened to gather, from the best authorities, the most accurate and precise particulars, he feels himself entirely convinced, and hopes that your Excellency will also be convinced, that the statement you received is not altogether conformable to the precise state of the facts which occurred in that affair.

It is then ascertained, after authentic researches, that the Pontifical troops, after having overcome the obstacle of the barricades, occupied the monastery of San Pietro, amid a very severe fire, which was kept up by the rebels, and arrived nearly opposite the Hotel di Francia, situated nearly at the end of said street, and where the Perkins family were staying, where they were obliged to sustain a more determined onset on account of a greater number of rebels there standing. Under this same hotel a soldier was killed and an officer wounded by the firing of guns, which came from the windows and roof of the building, from which were also thrown large stones and tiles, with which the street was encumbered even on the following day. Irritated by the resistance, the troops penetrated by force into the hotel, took possession of a large tricolored flag which had been set up, and in the fight the proprietor was killed, together with his servant, and also the stable-boy, (formerly a postillion,) who was holding a gun already discharged.

The Perkins family, composed of seven persons, to speak the truth, had taken no precaution whatever to put themselves in safety, although it had been suggested to them to do so by an English family staying in the Carino Monti, a mile and a half distant from the city. Consequently when the soldiers penetrated in the hotel, the said family, together with the wife and the mother of the hotel keeper, and a maid servant, hid themselves in a closet on the second floor, whose door could remain unobserved. But a soldier of the first battalion, Conrad Vellanee, having noticed it, got it open and found these people. Being moved by the entreaties of Mr. Perkins and others, who assured him that they had kept quite inoffensive, being there by chance as travelers, the soldier not only abstained himself from hurting them, but prevented his comrades from doing them injury, staying with them about eight hours.

And it must be noticed that, being offered by Mr. Perkins a purse full of money, he refused it, and returned besides a gold coin of two dollars and a half which he had found upon the carpet. Notwithstanding, Mr. Perkins insisted upon presenting him with a bank-note of sixty dollars, which is at the present moment in the hands of the General.

While the individuals were so protected on the second floor, on the first, which had remained open as well as the entrance door, the effects of the American family who inhabited it could not remain safe—some were stolen probably in the night, and amid the confusion caused by the event itself. It was not known to what sum the loss suffered by the said family amounted, but by the care of the General several precious articles were recovered and immediately forwarded to the owners, who had gone to Florence.

After what has been said, when we consider that the troops, being excessively provoked, respected, notwithstanding, those houses which remained quiet, that the invasion of the hotel was caused by the necessity of putting a stop to the fighting kept up there, by instigation of some one staying there, and others who managed to get an access on the roof, always with the intention of attacking the troops, and that it is on those people that every responsibility should fall, the black colors in which the facts are painted will be cleared away, and we should rather consider the facts which occurred as an ordinary consequence of such lamentable events.

But as we desire to show a special regard towards the demand of your Excellency, having taken cognizance of your note of the 4th of July, which contains the total amount at which the Perkins family rate their loss, deducting the value of the recovered articles, the undersigned, Cardinal Secretary of State, trusting in the honesty of the said family, while he has ordered researches made, in order to ascertain whether any of the soldiers have transgressed the military law, and, in case it be so proved, that the guilty parties be subjected to the deserved punishment, he hands to you the corresponding sum of 3.265 scudi, for which he will be happy to receive, at your leisure, a line of acknowledgment.

He, besides, avails himself with pleasure of the present occasion to confirm to your Excellency the sentiments of his distinguished consideration.

GIACOMO CARD'L ANTONELLI.

His Excellency the Minister of America, near the Holy Seat.

To this communication of his Eminence, I sent the following reply, acknowledging the receipt of his package and communication:

[Translation.]

Legation of the United States of America, }
Rome, Aug. 2, 1859. }

The undersigned, Minister resident of the United States of America, near the Holy Seat, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from his reverend Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, accompanied by a package containing 3,265 Roman scudi, being the amount of the claim of Edward N. Perkins for the material loss to himself and family by the acts of the Papal troops at Perugia, on the 20th of June, after deducting the objects already returned by Col. Schmidt.

The undersigned has read with great satisfaction this communication of his Eminence, in reply to the letters of the undersigned of the 26th of June and 4th of July.

The prompt return of the articles recovered, the present inclosure of the value of the other objects taken, with the assurance of his Eminence of the disposition of the Government of his Holiness to seek out the offenders and punish any violation of the military law which occurred, are manifestations of the justice and good feeling of the Papal Government, to which the undersigned cannot be insensible, and which he doubts not will be fully appreciated by the country he has the honor to represent.

Under these circumstances the undersigned does not feel called upon at present to discuss the *new matter* introduced by his Eminence as the result of his investigation, and which his Eminence believes presents the acts complained of in milder colors. It might involve an examination into disputed facts, which, in view of the prompt action of his Eminence and the assurances contained in his letter, the undersigned sincerely hopes will be entirely unnecessary. But the undersigned takes great satisfaction in admitting the noble conduct of Conrad Vellour, of which he has been informed since he had the honor of communicating with his Eminence. Moved by their entreaties, he was, as his Eminence states, the means of preserving them from his comrades. In the language of a communication of Mr. Perkins, "We were dragged out of the room, and should have been instantly murdered; he stopped his comrades when the steel was almost at our breasts." And some two hours afterwards, when the hotel was again invaded by another band, by a timely warning he enabled them to conceal themselves, and protected their retreat at the risk of his own life. Mr. Perkins is deeply sensible of his services.

The undersigned cannot close this communication without expressing to his Eminence his dissent from the view his Eminence takes in reference to the precautions which were obligatory on Mr. Perkins.

His Eminence remarks "that, to speak the truth, the family of Mr. Perkins had taken no precaution whatever to put themselves in safety, although it had been suggested to them to do so by an English family."

The undersigned cannot admit that, with the passport of his country, properly *visé*, in his hands, alike the notice of his nationality and the pledge of the Papal Government for his security, he was bound to apprehend danger from the *intentional acts of the forces of the Government.*

The entry of foreigners and their effects is not an absolute right. It is one of imperfect obligation. It is subject to the discretion of the Government which tolerates it. But when foreigners are admitted freely into a State, or have complied with conditions that may be required, the public faith becomes pledged for their protection.

"So he who promises security by a passport to an enemy is morally bound to afford it against any of his subjects or forces, and to make good any damage the party might sustain by a violation of it."

Mr. Perkins had a right to rely on this principle of international law. He had a right to rely on the faith of the Government, and had no reason to dread danger in the form of violence directed against him or his family, voluntarily, by the soldiers of his Holiness, who were, in fact, his proper protectors. He was bound to anticipate *the natural and legal result* of the attack and defence of the place—the consequences of the *exercise of the legal rights of conquerors.* The exercise of such rights could not affect him in the legitimate results. If Mr. Perkins or his family had been injured by an *accidental* shot, the position of his Eminence might be tenable. If he had voluntarily remained in a town which was taken by assault, it might fairly be said that he himself assumed the risk of accidents. He took the risk.

These were the risks against which the English family warned him. No one could have warned him to avoid the danger of an attack from the soldiers of the Government while employed in the course of their duty in the service of the Government. This was not to be anticipated.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to renew to his Reverend Eminence the assurance of his very high consideration.

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

His Rev'd Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State.

In submitting these letters to your Excellency, the matter is concluded up to the present moment, and your Excellency has the full history of the case.

While I felt it my duty to act with promptness and decision; while I was satisfied that such a course was necessary, (as I had the honor of stating to the Department in my last dispatch,) yet I felt extremely anxious not to involve the country in any trouble in reference to the matter, as the complication of European and Italian politics is so great at the present moment, that any serious difficulty of the kind with the Roman Government could not be unattended with important results.

It will be observed that although the cardinal adds facts and "new matter" which change the complexion of the acts, yet he denies none of the facts stated by my original letter.

As it was manifestly the object of his Eminence to apologize as well as he was able for the acts committed, and his reparation had been so prompt and unusual for this Government, I thought it best not to permit myself to engage in a discussion of facts which are at present of no importance after the concession made. But the facts you will find in the inclosed pamphlet, in the published communications, and others that I have in my possession, will show that the original statement of Mr. Perkins is nearer the true coloring than that of his Eminence.

I inclose a copy of the receipt of Mr. Perkins, the original of which I shall file in the Legation, and sincerely hope that the course I have pursued may be approved of by the Government, and the result may be satisfactory.

* * * * * * * *

J. P. STOCKTON.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Roman Government, through John P. Stockton, Esq., Minister Resident of the United States near the Holy See, the sum of three thousand two hundred and sixty-five scudi romani, in full for my claims for compensation for losses incurred in Perugia by the pillage of my effects and robbery of my property by the soldiery under the command of Col. Schmidt, on the 20th June, 1859.

In witness whereof, I have set my name hereunto, at Villa-Cuponi, near Florence, Aug. 2, 1859.

EDWARD N. PERKINS.

His Excellency John P. Stockton, Minister Resident of the United States near the Holy See.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Stockton.

Department of State, Washington, }
Sept. 5, 1859. }

Sir: Your dispatches Nos. 10 and 11, (with their various inclosures,) on the subject of the late gross outrage on Mr. Perkins (of Boston) and his family, at Perugia, have been received at the department, and read with the more interest, as the subject had attracted much public attention in this country.

I am instructed by the President to express his satisfaction with your correspondence with the Papal Government, and with the measures you saw fit to take on the occasion. Those measures, coupled with the moderation of Mr. Perkins' reclamation, and his readiness to accept the atonement, together with the promptness of Cardinal Antonelli in meeting the expressed wishes of the injured party, have fortunately closed and settled a grave transaction, which, under less favorable auspices, might have involved the two Governments in a serious misunderstanding.

You have, in your reply to the Cardinal Secretary of State's note of the 26th July, so justly answered every assumption of a questionable kind that your Government does not think it necessary, at this juncture, and in view of all the circumstances, to reopen and continue the correspondence, especially after the parties aggrieved have expressed themselves entirely satisfied.

You will therefore take an early occasion to inform his Eminence the Cardinal of the views taken by your Government of this disagreeable affair, which he will recognize as based upon our sincere desire to avoid needless misunderstanding, and to cultivate, as far as possible, amicable relations with the Government of his Holiness.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

John P. Stockton, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Rome.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New-York.

Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, states in his Annual Report, that the whole number of reported School Districts in the State exclusive of cities is 11,358; being an increase of 40 during the past year. The average number of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years in each district, is 79⅛. The average number attending school in each district is 53.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The number of school houses in the rural districts is reported at 11,318; being an increase of 43 over the last year. The character of these structures is indicated as follows:

	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Total.
In the Cities....		33	222	3	258
In the Rural Dists.	281	9,768	681	588	11,318
1859 Total.......	281	9,801	903	591	11,576
1858 Total.......	292	9,775	881	801	11,534

This statement, it is remarked, gives a very inadequate idea of the improvement in these structures which is going on through the State. For sites, buildings, hiring, purchasing, repairing, and insuring school houses, and for fences, outhouses, &c., there was expended:

	Cities.	Rural Districts.
In 1857..................	$470,402 60	$295,123 [illegible]
In 1858 (9 months)........	351,999 41	168,703 96
In 1859..................	440,961 75	283,330 72
Total in 2 years 9 months.	$1,263,363 76	$747,156 [illegible]

This amount, it must be remembered, was raised by taxes voluntarily imposed.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN ATTENDANCE.

The number of persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years is reported as follows:

	Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.
In 1859..............	378,054	894,432	1,272,486
In 1858..............	349,273	888,902	1,238,175
Increase.........	28,781	5,530	34,311

Assuming the correctness of the enumeration and report of attendance at school for the rural districts, it appears, that of the 894,432 persons of school age thus reported, 600,625 attended school during the last year, for a longer or shorter period. The reports show 1,520 private schools, with an attendance of 44,395; but this exhibit falls far short of the real number, as in New-York, Buffalo, Troy and Schenectady no private schools are reported, whilst the same remark is applicable to the returns of several School Commissioners. The number of pupils in attendance upon the academies of the State during the last reported year was over 30,000. If we assume the private schools, outside the cities, to have taught 50,000 pupils, it would leave about 200,000 persons between the ages of 4 and 21, in the rural districts, not in attendance on the schools.

The reported number of children attending the Public Schools for a series of years is as follows:

	1849.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1859.
10 months and over......	27,534	54,791	53,850	54,434	[illegible]
8 months and less than 10	59,315	61,320	65,972	53,716	[illegible]
6 months and less than 8.	106,100	120,922	133,113	117,507	[illegible]
4 months and less than 6.	167,732	183,283	182,654	179,611	[illegible]
2 months and less than 4.	198,022	205,507	205,971	221,656	[illegible]
Less than two months....	200,128	204,668	191,175	215,213	[illegible]
Totals.............	758,831	830,491	832,735	842,137	851,533

The number attending the Public Schools in 1859 is divided as follows:

In the cities..............................	250,908
In the rural districts..........................	600,625
Total..................................	851,533

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

The average time school was taught in the year, exclusive of cities, was 7⅝ months. In 1858 the average time was 7 3-5 months.

The teachers employed within the last two years were:

	1858.	1859.
Males........................	8,266	8,515
Females......................	17,877	17,896
Total........................	26,153	[illegible]

The above statement probably exaggerates the number employed in teaching in the State, as many teachers are employed in more than one district each, and are therefore more than once reported. The "number of teachers employed at the same time for six months" or more, is:

In the cities..................................	[illegible]
In the rural districts..........................	[illegible]
Total..................................	[illegible]

It is fair to presume that this is about the number of teachers employed when all the schools are supplied. In the cities the average payment to teachers is about $385 per annum.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The following is a summary of the financial reports of the Public Schools of the State, viz.:

RECEIPTS.

	Cities.	Rural Districts.
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1858..	$332,31[illegible] 01	$90,6[illegible]
Amount received from moneys apportioned by State Superintendent....................	378,416 15	944,[illegible]
Proceeds of Gospel and School lands.................	177 96	19,[illegible]
Am't raised by District Taxes.	1,402 283 56	519,1[illegible] 49
Amount raised by Rate Bills...	——	414,0[illegible] 72
Amount received from all other sources...........	9,618 59	46,[illegible]
Totals.................	$2,122,810 57	$2,033,933 61
Total in cities..................		2,122,810 57
Total in State...................		$4,156,744 08

PAYMENTS.

	Cities.	Rural Districts.
For Teachers' wages.........	$961,395 14	$1,481,789 66
For Libraries................	9,583 58	28,778 00
For School Apparatus.......	111,118 40	6,846 39
For Colored Schools........	20,766 42	3,597 58
For expen. of School houses, viz.: Sites, building, hiring, purchasing, repairing and insuring; fences, outhouses, furniture, &c.......	440,961 75	283,330 72
For all the incidental expen..	164,422 27	152,027 66
Am't on hand Oct. 1, 1859....	414,563 01	77,583 59
Totals..................	$2,122,810 57	$2,033,933 61
Total in Cities..................		2,122,810 57
Total in State...................		$4,156,744 08

If the amount remaining on hand Oct. 1, 1859, (at the close of the year,) be deducted, it will give as the actual payments for School purposes during the twelve months preceding, in the cities, $1,708,247 56, and in the rural districts, $1,956,370 01; or a total in the State of $3,664,617 57—a liberality of expenditure that indicates unmistakably the deep interest felt by our citizens in the cause of public education.

The difference in the form of the reports now required, from those in previous years, renders it impossible to make a full comparison of present and former School expenses; but the following items from the report of the Schools in 1849, compared with the same items in 1859, will afford an idea of the advancement of the cause of education in the last ten years, so far as it can be influenced by pecuniary expenditure:

	In 1849.	In 1859.
Paid for Teachers' wages..	$1,322,696 24	$2,443,184 80
Paid for Libraries and School Apparatus........	95,085 51	156,326 37
Paid for School-houses, repairs, &c..............	299,294 36	724,292 47
Total...............	$1,717,076 11	$3,323,803 64

The number of School Districts in the State, in 1849, was 11,397; in 1859, 11,621.

Compared with 1857, (the last full year reported,) there has been an increase in the amount paid to the teachers during 1859, in cities, of $34,626 72; in the rural districts, $36,444 22. For libraries, an increase in cities of $2,876 69, and a *decrease* in other sections of $4,574 97. For school apparatus, an increase of $19,556 04 in the cities, and $1,870 81 in the country. For schools for colored children, an increase of $12,398 67 in the cities, and $1,235 40 in the rural districts. For school-houses, sites, repairs, &c., a *decrease* of $29,440 85 in cities, and of $11,793 27 in country sections; and for all other incidental expenses, a *decrease* in the cities of $45,630 97, and of $6,946 15 in the rural districts. The aggregate of expenditures for the objects above stated was:

	Cities.	Rural Districts.
In 1857................	$1,713,861 26	$1,940,133 97
In 1859................	1,708,247 56	1,956,370 01

Showing a *decrease* of $5,613 70 in the cities, and an *increase* of $16,236 04 in the rural districts in the expenditure for school purposes, by comparison between the years mentioned.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

The following statement shows the amount of school money and its apportionment for the year 1860:

From Common School Fund..............	$155,000 00
From United States Deposit Fund........	165,000 00
From State School Tax..................	1,053,873 04
Balance in Treasury....................	338 57
Total..............................	$1,374,211 61

The above amount is apportioned as follows, viz.:

For the payment of School Commissioners' salaries..................		$56,000 00
For district quotas, as per table...........		415,704 13
For pupil quotas, as per table..	$845,173 66	
For pupil quotas for Indians...	1,026 21—	846,199 87
For libraries, as per table.....	54,937 06	
For libraries for Indians.......	62 94—	55,000 00
Balance for contingent apportionments...		1,307 61
Total..............................		$1,374,211 61

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

In consequence of the use which the law allows to be made of the money appropriated for purchasing books, School libraries are rapidly deteriorating in value and becoming obsolete. From 1,604,210 volumes reported in 1853, they had fallen in number to 1,448,113 in Jan., 1858, to 1,402,253 in Oct., 1858, and to 1,360,507 volumes in Oct., 1859.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In sixteen years the Normal School has graduated 1,120 pupils, besides having furnished instruction to ,148 under-graduates. An average of 120 teachers *per annum* enter the Common Schools from this latter class. For the last year the graduates numbered 63, and there are now 253 pupils in attendance. The manner in which the School is conducted is highly commended.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The total number of teachers in attendance on the institutes during 1859 was 6,766, and the amount paid for instruction, lecturers, and all other incidental expenses, was $4,931 38. It is recommended that these gatherings should be held ten days in the Spring and ten in the Autumn, or twenty days consecutively, as Commissioners and teachers shall elect, and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction should be allowed to prescribe rules to secure greater efficiency in their conduct. The amount appropriated for their maintenance should also be enlarged.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

There are twenty-three schools in operation for instructing Indian children, several of which are under the direction of native teachers. The expenditures for these schools have amounted to $4,742 88.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF MUTES AND BLIND.

During the year 1859, 37 new appointments have been issued to persons desirous of entering the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. An extension of term has, during the same time, been granted to 25 pupils who had not yet completed their course of instruction. The whole number of persons holding unexpired appointments, according to the records of this department, is 268. These are not all in attendance at this time—the last quarterly bill making charge only for the maintenance of 230. The stipulated price per pupil, is $150 per annum. The Legislature at its last session appropriated $33,000 for the support of the State pupils of this Institution. This is adequate to the sustenance of only 220 of the number appointed. Although the statute has no restriction as to the number who may be appointed, the appropriation made by the Legislature will be deemed an expression of opinion in this direction; and hence only the number thus provided for will be retained.

The provision as to appointments above quoted, was, by Chapter 539, section 1, Laws of 1855, also applied to the Institution for the Blind. In it the number of State appointments amounts to 175; of which number 146 were in attendance at the close of the quarter ending Oct. 31. Since the 1st of April, 1859, twenty-two pupils have been appointed, and extension of time granted to sixteen. The price paid to this Institution by the State, for the maintenance of its beneficiaries, is $180 each. A change of location on the part of this Institution is in contemplation by the Board of Managers, which it is hoped will result in securing to its inmates the benefit of purer air and more comfortable accommodations than can be obtained in its present circumscribed condition, in the heart of a great city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The present system of school supervision is highly commended. It is suggested that school trustees should be prohibited from hiring their immediate relatives for positions of which they have the control, and that outgoing trustees should not have the power to make contracts for a larger time than their own term of office. A change in the distribution of school moneys is also called for. The basis of the distribution of two-thirds of the public money, within the counties, it is suggested, should be made with reference to the average aggregate attendance upon the schools, thus preventing those districts which have a larger number of children within their limits, with a less actual attendance, from receiving more money than those with a larger attendance, which report a fewer number of children. The report closes with proposing various amendments in the school laws, which experience seems to indicate are necessary.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania.

The following tables exhibit the progress which Pennsylvania has made in educating her children during the last year:

Whole number of Schools in the State, exclusive of Philadelphia	11,485
Increase over last year	203
Increase over 1854	1,298
Number reported as yet required	523

Average length of time the Schools have been open, five months and nine days, against five months seven and a half days last year.

Whole number of Teachers, exclusive of Philadelphia		13,058
Increase over last year		230
Increase over 1854		1,094
Male Teachers	8,352	
Male Teachers in Philadelphia	79—	8,431
Female Teachers	4,706	
Female Teachers in Philadelphia	934—	5,640
Total for the State		14,071
Average salaries of Male Teachers per month		$24 36
Increase per month over last year		11
Increase per month over 1854		4 05
Average salaries of Female Teachers per month		17 79
Increase per month over last year		57
Increase per month over 1854		4 98

Average salaries in Philadelphia not reported.

Whole number of pupils in the Common Schools, exclusive of Philadelphia	575,257
Increase over last year	5,371
Increase over 1854	86,559
Including Philadelphia (59,394) the total is	634,651
Average cost of teaching each scholar per month, including only teachers' wages, fuel and contingencies	53 cents.

Which is the same as last year.

Increase over 1854	9 cents.
Including building expenses, rents, repairs, &c., the average cost for each pupil is	69 cents.
An increase per scholar per month of	4 cents.
Amount expended for purchasing ground, building school houses, renting, repairing, &c	$531,413 85
Increase over last year	77,070 32
Increase over 1854	274,677 93
Amount expended for tuition, fuel and contingencies, exclusive of Philadelphia	1,571,880 43
Increase over last year	83,216 80
Increase over 1854	542,074 76
Including the total expenditures of Philadelphia, for all purposes, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as per report of the Board of Comptrollers, ($475,781 49,) the amount for the State is	2,047,661 92
Adding the "building expenses," the total for the year is	2,579,075 77
Average number of mills on the dollar levied for school purposes	5.53
Average number of mills on the dollar levied for building purposes, so far as reported	3.17

FROM MISSOURI.

The Dead-Lock—Edward Everett—Edward Bates—John Bell—Dull Times—Terrapins and Cruenettas—"No Honor Among Thieves."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860.

The unfortunate and apparently chronic dead-lock at Washington keeps the political pool in this quarter in a state of almost total stagnation. The only ripple which stirs its waters, never so gently, arises from the puffing of divers favorites as candidates for the next Presidential campaign, through the columns of those sonorous oracles of their respective parties or f(r)actions in both State and City—the *Republican* and the *Democrat*. In most cases these are doubtless employed merely as tubs for the public whale to play with, and knock about with his iron flukes, or crush into oblivion in his cavernous jaws. In one instance, however, there is a studied and consistent advocacy which will carry weight with it at the proper time and point of operation—I allude to the *Republican's* espousal of the "little giant." By the way, there is a singular misnomer in the titles of both the journals alluded to—the *Democrat* being the Republicans' organ, and the *Republican* that of the Democrats; hence a stranger is likely to be very prettily mystified and confused between names and principles. Among the names proposed for the opposition nag, against the favorite of the Charleston course, are several "good men, and true," such as EVERETT, of Massachusetts, BATES, of Missouri, and BELL, of Tennessee; but you will probably agree that the chance of a nomination for either, alongside of the favorite of New-York, grows daily "small by degrees and beautifully less." It would indeed be a fortunate and happy day for the country were the conservative counsels of the people to succeed in placing the "Washingtonian" EVERETT at the post of immortal honor and high responsibility, and so have said many in my hearing, since his name was proposed, but I feel the popular appetite will require higher-seasoned food, even at the risk of a long fit of indigestion, or even a twinge or two of the gout itself.

Mr. BATES is a most worthy resident of this city, rather good than great; honest-hearted, clear-headed and eloquent-tongued. He is noticed for his modest simplicity. Many a one with half his merit, but double his ambition, has easily won his way to the highest honors. You may remember that at the River and Harbor Convention, held at Chicago some years ago, although most unexpectedly called to preside over the deliberations of the important and dignified body his accepting address was considered the most beautiful, appropriate and impressive speech of the time. Mr. BATES is, I believe, on the wintry side of seventy, and may be considered to have been put forth too late in life; but time has dealt gently with him, having probably, like SHAKESPEARE's hero, never in his youth "applied hot and rebellious liquors to his blood." A full-length portrait, by Mr. B. Y. COGSWELL, a native artist of high excellence, placed in the window of Mr. BOGGS' store on Fourth-street, has been the cynosure of all eyes for a week past. It shows a fine, manly form of medium height, an intelligent eye, an open, pleasant face, moderately fringed with whiskers and beard; the hair "is sable silvered," one hand by his side and the other resting on a tome of law, of which he is an able expounder. In general appearance he is not unlike a right worthy and somewhat well-known citizen, now of Gotham, Mr. JAS. M. SANDERSON, whilom of the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia.

What has become of all the *customary* Northern and Eastern travelers hitherward? Time was that the registers of the Old Planters', Barnum's, and the (Townsley) Everett, would at this season show almost every other name from New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, whereas now it would require better eyes than I possess, even with glasses, to discover half a dozen a day from all the three great Atlantic cities. Have you nothing to collect, or no chance of collecting it? No sales to make or no confidence in making them? Something is surely the matter. One thing is certain, and there is no disguising the fact—St. Louis has never been so broken up, or down, since it was a town. As was said by the old miser, people who formerly spent their money as freely as water, now clutch every half dollar they get hold of, until the Eagle fairly screams! Amusements have been next to nowhere; few entertainments have been given, and to these the cheapest caterers have given "form and pressure." I was a guest at one at least of the most affluent reunions of the season, and looked in vain for some such Eastern delicacies as terrapins, croquettes, &c., and being upon a very cold night, ice-cream was considered an unseasonable luxury! However, the more sanguine predict a spirited revival of trade with the opening of the Spring, but, "By our Lady," there must be a new Pike's Peak rush, there, or another Utah campaign outfitting.

An amusing, but rather left-handed joke was perpetrated upon our worthy Mayor a few nights since; a somewhat poetical commending of the poisoned chalice to unexpecting lips. You may know that the said municipal chief—albeit, socially a most exemplary citizen, and personally a right worthy gentleman,—is charged, by some "discontented papers," and persons having no fear of libelous prosecutions before their eyes, with being officially leagued with, and as shielding some of the veriest rascals unhung. In this particular he is alleged to be fully as bad as the worst New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore Mayor, of whom I have any remembrance. Well, a few nights since the sacred precincts of the Mayorial mansion were invaded, and most ungratefully despoiled of divers articles of silver ware, clothing, &c. The circumstance has furnished a rare opportunity to ventilate the mirth of the wicked wags, who will wag their wicked tongues against the city's anointed one.

Yours truly, A. McM.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS FOR CROTON AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONER AND HEALTH COMMISSIONER—THE FIRST REJECTED AND THE LAST REFERRED—A FIERCE DISCUSSION—HEALTH WARDENS APPOINTED.

Alderman RUSSELL, last evening, presented to the Board of Aldermen a resolution directing that the obstructions in Gouverneur-slip be removed forthwith, and that the slip be dredged and put in suitable condition for commercial purposes. It was adopted.

Alderman CORNELL called up the message of the Mayor nominating Gideon J. Tucker for President of the Croton Board, and Robert B. Bradford for Health Commissioner.

Alderman BOOLE hoped it would not be taken from the table. He thought the message was in a proper place.

Alderman CORNELL hoped the gentleman would vote to take the message from the table. It had laid on the table already two or three weeks.

The message was taken from the table—(ayes 10, nays 6.) Aldermen Barry, Bagley, Brady, Starr, Russell, Cornell, Seagrist, Platt, Owens and Farley voted in the affirmative.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved that the nominations be confirmed.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the vote was taken separately on the two nominations.

Alderman BOOLE moved that so much of the message as related to the nomination of Dr. Bradford be referred to a Committee, to consist of three members of the Board.

Aldermen Cornell, Boole, Tuomey, Owens, Farley and Darragh, debated the question, and

Alderman PECK, the Chairman, addressed the Board, stating that, so far as he was concerned, the rumor that a majority of this Board was opposed to Mayor Wood was without foundation. Yet, there had been some question as to whether the Mayor would send to the Board for confirmation names which the members of the Board would feel as if they could confirm. He had known Dr. Bradford long, and believed him eminently qualified to fulfill the duties of the office to which he had been nominated, [Applause, immediately suppressed.] He hoped the nomination would not be referred.

The vote was taken, and the Board resolved to refer the nomination. Ayes 9, nays 7.

The Board refused to confirm the nomination of Gideon J. Tucker for President of the Croton Board.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution, requesting the Mayor to invite Hon. Myndert Van Schaick to accept a renomination as President of the Croton Board. Alderman STARR eulogized Mr. Van Schaick, to whom he ascribed the estimation in which the Croton Aqueduct Department was held.

Alderman CORNELL opposed the resolution. Mr. Van Schaick was too old to perform the duties of President of the Croton Board; more than that, it would be disrespect to the Mayor to pass such a resolution. He (Alderman CORNELL) had just voted with the majority of the Board against confirming Gideon J. Tucker, because he did not believe he was the man for the place to which he had been nominated. That was the ground on which he should oppose all improper nominations.

Alderman FARLEY was not in favor of the resolution.

Alderman DARRAGH thought it was enough for the Board to attend to its business, and let the Mayor attend to his. It was for the Mayor to nominate, and for the Board to confirm or reject. The Board should not nominate and confirm too.

Alderman TUOMEY charged that Mr. Tucker, while Secretary of State, had given away West Washington Market for five years. [Order.] There was a judgment now of $600,000 against the City which this man had put upon the City.

Alderman FARLEY denied the charges against Mr. Tucker. There had been a great deal said about Mr. Tucker. Well!—there had been a great deal said about him (Alderman FARLEY.) All that was "a bloody lie."

Alderman FARLEY was called to order by the Chairman.

Alderman FARLEY charged that there was a combination in the Board to defeat the nominations.

Alderman BRADY wanted to know whether he had not as good a right to vote for the measure of another member as Alderman FARLEY had to commit himself to the Mayor.

Alderman FARLEY denied that he had committed himself to the Mayor. If the gentleman said he had he stated what was not true. [Cries of "Order!"]

Alderman BRADY asked whether the gentleman had not told the Mayor that he would vote for these men.

Alderman FARLEY said he had told the Mayor that he would vote for any good men that he might send in. If the gentleman said otherwise he said what was not true.

Alderman BRADY wanted no equivocation. It was of no use for the gentleman to get in a passion and call men liars and d——d liars.

Alderman FARLEY—I haven't called any man a "d——d liar."

A VOICE—"Bloody liar."

Alderman FARLEY—If he wants me to, I ——

Alderman BRADY—I don't care whether he does or not. If he's a gentleman he won't use such language.

The Board refused to adopt Alderman STARR's resolution—Ayes, 4; Nays, 12.

A message was received from the Mayor transmitting a communication from W. J. Hubbard, asking permission to erect a copy of Houdon's Statue of Washington in this City. It was laid over.

The Comptroller transmitted a statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads for the past year. It was published in the TIMES several days ago.

The City Inspector transmitted the following appointments for confirmation: Divine H. Coles for Health Warden of the Eighteenth Ward; Bartholomew B. Chappell for Health Warden of the Twenty-first Ward. The appointments were confirmed.

The salaries of the Readers of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen were increased to $750 per annum.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 5 P. M.

ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the subject of the contested seats of the Second and Eighth Districts met at 2 P. M. yesterday in the Chamber of the Board. The friends of the contending parties were present in great force. The name of Ex-Councilman GEORGE P. BICKFORD, who contests Alderman BARRY's seat in the Second District, was called, but the call was not responded to; his case was therefore laid over, and the Committee considered the claim of PETER MITCHELL to the seat of Alderman RUSSELL, of the Eighth District. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., who, with Ex-Judge DEAN, appeared for the two incumbents of the contested seats, demurred to the generality of the charges made in the affidavits presented by the contestants, and asked that the counsel on the other side be directed to file specifications.

ABRAHAM J. LAWRENCE, Esq., counsel for Mr. MITCHELL, opposed this, and Ex-Judge DEAN replied. Messrs. LAWRENCE and HALL argued it further, and Alderman CORNELL stated that the Committee had decided that the contestants must present specifications.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday of the week after next, at 2 P. M., in order to give counsel an opportunity to prepare and take issue on the specifications.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

PROHIBITION AGAINST SALTING THE STREETS.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of salt in the streets, for the purpose of melting the snow, met in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 3 P. M. yesterday, Alderman DARRAGH presiding. The majority of the Committee resolved to report in favor of the passage of such an ordinance, excepting from the action thereof the City Railroad Companies. Alderman DARRAGH dissented from this decision, and said he should present a minority report in favor of passing such an ordinance without excepting the railroad companies from its action. The reports will probably be presented at the next meeting of the two Boards.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

LOWERING THE MAIN IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

On account of a change of grade in Eighth-avenue, by which the surface is lowered from Seventy-second to Eighty-fifth-street, it has become necessary to lower the large main pipe, which leads from the Receiving Reservoir to the western part of the City, about ten feet. The present wants of the City make it impossible to draw off the water from this pipe during the time occupied in lowering it, and the entire change must be made without breaking a joint, and while the pipe is full and in constant operation. The Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department deem that the work cannot be done by contract except at great cost, and with a risk amounting almost to a certainty of casualties, which will for a greater or less period cut off the supply from the western portion of the City. The Commissioners have therefore applied to the Common Council for permission to do the work by day's work, and not by contract.

LICENSES FOR EMIGRANT RUNNERS.

The following letter was sent to Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, by His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1860.

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of the hour at which the regular meetings of the Commissioners of Emigration are appointed to be held being within the time I am compelled to remain at the Mayor's Office, in order to attend to my public duties, I have been precluded from participating in the deliberations of the Commissioners of which body I am a member *ex officio*. Among the functions of the Board is the granting of licenses to emigrant runners and keepers of emigrant boarding-houses, and in the course of issuing these licenses I find that I am expected to affix my approval to them. The grant of such important privileges to persons of whose character I have necessarily had no opportunity to form any estimate or judgment I should not be asked to approve.

Under these circumstances I think it would be unreasonable to require me to assume any further responsibility as to these licenses, and beg leave respectfully to decline approving them in future.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Politics Ignored by the Academy—Discussion Continued upon the Prevailing Epidemic, Sore Throat.

The Academy held its regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, at the University, with the President in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion took place between Dr. VANKLEEK, the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, and Dr. MCNULTY, respecting the election of a candidate, who, it was alleged, was desirous of becoming a member merely as a matter of political capital. After some hard talking on both sides, and scarcely admissible personalities, the matter was, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. MATHEWS read a paper on a new method of fumigation, proposed by himself, whereby the medicinal properties of herbs, minerals, &c., may be safely and effectually inhaled. The paper, which contained some valuable suggestions, was passed by somewhat too cavalierly by the President, in his haste to get to the long-delayed business of the evening, viz., the discussion of the disease of Diphtherite and the statistics of Tracheotomy. This was opened by the reading of a detailed case by Dr. BUCK which ended fatally, having the characteristic features of the disease, as fully stated at previous meetings.

Dr. BRIGGS, of Richmond, Va., being present, was requested to inform the Academy if any cases had occurred in his part of the country, and gave a description of some three or four which had fallen under his observation. They were treated with calomel and recovered.

Dr. WOODHULL said, that although he had seen a far larger number of diseases of the throat of various kinds than he had ever before noted in one season, yet he had not seen any cases which he considered to be diphtherite as he was led to consider this disease to be, from reading the descriptions in foreign journals, although often having some very peculiar features. He thought that perhaps unnecessary alarm was given by the careless diagnosis, or the more careless nomenclature given to these cases.

Dr. WOOSTER had seen some thirty cases during the last month, many of them very mild, and running in families, sometimes a half dozen in a house.

Dr. GARDNER narrated two cases having some peculiar features, in neither of which was there any severed false membrane, but with redness and swelling of fauces, great increase of pulse—remaining for forty-eight hours at 176, and for a week at 150 per minute—and respiration from 50 to 70 per minute. Both cases occurred near Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue. Both recovered under the use of chloate of potassæ, quinine and sesqui-chlorate of iron. He did not regard the local treatment of any great importance.

Dr. BIBBINS being called upon, as having a large field of observation in the Demilt Dispensary, stated that he had seen but two cases which he considered to be genuine diphtherite, although he had seen an unusual amount of throat diseases of a diphtheritic character. Respecting the cases described by Dr. GARDNER, he would mention that there existed a large amount of scarlatina in the locality indicated, and implied that, perhaps, these were cases of scarlet fever sore throat.

Dr. GARDNER answered that he was glad to add to his previous remarks, that the child in question had recovered from a well-marked attack of scarlatina some weeks previously, and that this case was not the sequela of that disease, with all of which he was very familiar. He thought that there were various local manifestations of this affection, and that the disease was the same with the addition or subtraction of one or more symptoms. It was not common to see cases of any disease so full and complete in their symptoms and course as to be considered as types or pattern cases, like Dr. BIBBINS' two cases. He did not consider that the membranes, the most pathognomic symptom, was actually necessary to exist to have the true disease present.

Dr. PEASLEE, being asked to give the pathology of this disease, would add little to the remarks he had made at a previous meeting. He did not regard the presence of a membrane of paramount importance for the recognition of the disease. This depended upon various matters—whether there was much local inflammation, whether there was much secretion, whether this was thick or thin, flowed off and was removed speedily, or was tenacious and remained adherent. The disease was in the blood, whether this symptom was or was not present. He was not prepared in an off hand manner to enter into the serious and laborious examination of the great question of the pathology of the disease.

Dr. THOMAS described two well marked cases which had occurred in his practice—one in a young man of about 25 years of age.

Dr. MCNULTY thought it strange that some men spoke of having seen hundreds of cases, as he had seen none, which, if it was as prevalent as he would be led to suppose, ought to have been the case. He thought that it could not be so prevalent.

Dr. GREEN's practice did not lead him out where this disease was, but from what he had heard of it he should imagine that either there was a very great variety in the symptoms, or that other diseases had been mistaken for it. He considered it to be unquestionably a constitutional disease. Its treatment was another question which ought to be taken up.

The facts respecting the disease being about exhausted, the debate was continued by Drs. MINOR of Brooklyn, VOSS, BUCK and others, upon the statistics of tracheotomy, Dr. MINOR having operated upon six cases with two recoveries, Dr. BUCK upon many cases with no recoveries, and Dr. VOSS upon fifteen cases with six recoveries.

Dr. A. H. STEVENS remarked that there was apparently little cause for alarm, as the weekly report showed but eight deaths from diphtherite.

At nearly 11 o'clock the Academy adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL—THE CHINESE WAR.

There was a full attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. Mr. PERIT in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman of the special Committee on that subject, reported that he had obtained favorable responses from Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and others, touching the importance of obtaining commercial statistics, in connection with the taking of the census of the United States. Those who had made replies were favorable to the amendment of the Census laws for this purpose. The same gentlemen, who had been appointed to prepare a remonstrance against the passage of the *Pro Rata* Freight bill and the bill imposing tolls on railroads, reported a long remonstrance against both these measures. He argued that the proposed measures would produce the contrary effect from that which their friends anticipated, as the Railroads would abandon the carrying of through freights, and raise the tariff on way freight to make up for the deficiency. It would, also, divert the present immense Western trade. With the Grand Trunk and other powerful rival lines of our carrying trade, every means should be taken to protect our own interests.

The memorial was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislature as the expression of the views of the Chamber.

A communication from Mr. ASPINWALL, of Boston, was read by the President, reciting the action of the Board of Trade of that city requesting mediation in behalf of the Chinese, and invoking the good offices of the New-York Chamber with the United States Government to secure this end.

Mr. A. A. LOW gave a brief sketch of the causes and origin of the present war, and urged that while this war was progressing, the commerce of this country, as well as that of England and France, must be paralyzed to a great extent, and, in the end, should the Chinese be required to foot the bills, as they undoubtedly would, they would tax our commerce as well as that of other nations to raise the money. Humanity also demanded that we should offer our mediation. He also denounced the trade in coolies, which equaled, if it did not exceed in enormity anything that was experienced in the history of the Slave-trade, foreign or domestic. The motion for drawing a memorial to the Government, made by Mr. LOW, was adopted, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. LOW, J. C. GREEN, WM. H. ASPINWALL, MOSES H. GRINNELL, D. OLIPHANT and W. W. HUBBELL, was appointed.

A communication from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the subject of an improved system of life-saving apparatus, was referred to a Special Committee of three, consisting of John D. Jones, Capt. Sturges and Capt. Nye. Adjourned.

TRAGICAL ISSUE OF A LOVE AFFAIR.—The Paw Paw (Mich.) *Free Press* relates the following incident which occured on the 7th inst., at Olivet, Easton County, in that State: "A young man residing near Olivet, named ORVILLE WOOD, had been paying his addresses to a Miss MACK, whose family resides near the village of Marshall; and they were engaged, the marriage to take place soon. The young man, with his intended, went to a party, where he indulged so freely in liquor as to raise objections on the part of the young lady's parents to the contemplated union. She informed her affianced that she had rather die than disobey her parents, and preferred death to living without him; and on Friday, the 6th, they mutually agreed that the next Saturday evening they would meet at his brother-in-law's, and on Sunday evening terminate their lives at the same time by fire-arms. The same day he returned to Marshall and procured two pistols, which he loaded, each with a ball and seven buckshot. At the time appointed for the meeting, Saturday evening, he was at his brother-in-law's, and soon after the young lady, accompanied by her sister, drove up. WOOD saw his intended leap from the cutter and approach the house, when he stepped into the parlor, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head, and fired, dropping lifeless at her feet as she came in. Without a moment's delay she stepped out of doors, passed the corner of the house, took a pistol from her pocket, and was raising it to her head when her sister, who had observed that something was wrong, rushed forward and caught the weapon from her grasp. On examination, it was found that it was loaded with ball and shot, as before stated. It seems that a misapprehension existed between the lovers as to the time when the tragedy was to take place—she understanding him to name Sunday, instead of Saturday evening, but when she saw that he had anticipated her, she was, as her action proved, ready for the sacrifice. The funeral of the suicide took place on Monday, the 9th."

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Sentences of Convicted Prisoners—Second Day of the Trial of Mortimer Shay for the Murder of John Leary—Verdict of Guilty—Commencement of Another Trial.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning, certain prisoners convicted within the last ten days were placed at the bar, before Judge INGRAHAM, for sentence.

William Jones, convicted in the grade of manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of an unknown man in the Five Points, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Patrick Farrell, indicted with Jones, but not tried with him, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. By his plea of guilty he shortened his term of imprisonment one year.

John Crowley pleaded guilty to a charge of shooting Patrick Lovejoy, with intent to do bodily harm. Sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

John Donnelly, indicted for the murder of Charles Cobane, and convicted of the third degree of manslaughter, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

In the ticket-swindling case, Frank Fowler was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. A motion was made by his counsel, Ex-Recorder Smith, for a stay of proceedings, but Judge INGRAHAM refused at present to entertain such a motion. His clerk, John Gilbert, will be dealt with hereafter.

The trial of Mortimer Shay for the murder of John Leary was then resumed by the summing up of Mr. Clinton for defence, followed by the District-Attorney for the prosecution. After reviewing the evidence at great length, Mr. Waterbury said that he asked the jury for a verdict of murder or nothing. "Do not," he said, "temporize and find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. A verdict of manslaughter does more to barbarize us than anything else. If he is not guilty of murder, acquit him altogether. It is not your province to take the punishment of the accused into consideration, or to exercise mercy. You must leave mercy to the Executive. All that you can do, all that the Court can do, all that the prosecuting officer can do, is to carry out the law."

Judge INGRAHAM, in charging the jury, said that they had to consider whether, if the prisoner was not guilty of murder, was he guilty of any other offence that would entitle him to punishment. The witnesses on each side were in one rank of life, and resided in a portion of the City which would give a fair estimation of the class to which they belonged. But other witnesses could not be secured, and it would be therefore their duty to determine from these witnesses what the facts in the case really were, and to base their verdict on the conclusion to which they might arrive.

The Judge proceeded to review the evidence, remarking as he progressed that the testimony of all the witnesses agreed as to the manner in which the wound was dealt, though the prosecution and the defence differed as to the party who was the aggressor. The prosecution had shown by their witnesses that the prisoner struck the first blow, while the counsel for defence sought to prove by their witnesses that the deceased commenced the assault. As to the fact of killing, however, there could be no dispute, and, if the testimony on the part of the prosecution was correct, there could be no excuse for the prisoner; while, if the defence had made out their case, there could be, in that event, no excuse for him, unless they could show, which they had failed to do, that he thought his life was in imminent danger when he gave the fatal stab. If he thought he was in such imminent danger, he had a right to defend himself, even to the extent of taking the life of deceased. Whether the crime was murder or not, therefore, depended on this point. If he formed a design to kill deceased, without thinking himself in imminent danger, whether that design were formed only an instant before the blow was struck, then he was guilty of murder; but if he had not formed that design then he was guilty of manslaughter only. There are facts in the case which bear upon the question, as to whether he intended to strike the fatal blow. There is the fact of his pursuing the deceased with the open knife, and it is the rule of law that a man engaged in a conflict must quit it, if he can possibly do so, without resorting to extremes measure, and taking the life of his adversary. If the evidence, in their minds, was not sufficient to convince them that it was the intention of the prisoner to take the life of the deceased, they must give him the benefit of that doubt, and lean to the side of mercy. On the other hand, if they thought he intended to kill the deceased, they were not sworn to mercy—that was not their province, but awaited another tribunal; their duty was to convict him in such case. The merit of the evidence rested with them.

The Jury retired at 2½ P. M. and returned into Court at 10 minutes past 4, with a verdict of Guilty of Murder. Mr. Clinton polled the Jury, and each pronounced that such was his verdict. They were then discharged and the prisoner removed. He evinced no feeling whatever at the rendition of the verdict.

The trial of Willard P. Maynard for the manslaughter of John N. Zinken, on Oct. 11, 1859, by a blow with his fist, was then called on, and two witnesses were examined. The case does not, at present, seem to be of large importance. It was adjourned till this morning.

The Non-Reading Teachers to be Paid their Salaries.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

M. J. O'Donnell vs. William E. Curtis and Thomas Boesé.—This is the application in the Supreme Court on behalf of one of the teachers in the Public Schools for a *mandamus* against the Board of Education, to compel payment of the teachers' salary. The proceeding is instituted as a test suit to determine the right of the Board to insist upon the reading of the Bible in all the schools. The Board, it is understood, have determined to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, whatever it might be.

The case was heard before Justice LEONARD.

The relator in this case is the principal of the Male department of Ward School No. 5. He is one of the teachers who have declined to comply with the rule requiring the Bible to be read; and for his refusal the Board withheld his salary. He made the present application to compel its payment; claiming four months salary to be due him, amounting to $500.

The return made by the Board to the application, set up the 18th section of the Laws of 1851, which provided for the reading of the Bible in the schools, "without note or comment;" and also further showed that by a series of by-laws adopted by the Board of Education, June 15, 1859, it was provided that no teacher in the schools should be entitled to his position or pay after refusing to open his school by the reading of the Bible; and making it strictly the duty of all teachers to so read the Scriptures as the opening exercise of each day. The return then set forth that, during the time for which the relator's pay had been withheld, he had neglected to perform the duty so imposed, and that it was for this reason that he had not been paid; and claimed that for such reason the Board was not bound to recognize the relator as a teacher at all, or to pay him any sum or sums of money whatever.

Mr. Brady, who appeared for the relator, interposed a demurrer to this return, and claimed, upon the facts set forth, that the relator was entitled to judgment at once. He contended that, whether the relator read the Bible or not, he had performed the services of teacher, and had not been removed; that in this regard, he occupied the same position as any other servant; and as he still held his place, and was still in the performance of his duties as such teacher, he was entitled to his salary; that, as the respondents did not remove him for non-performance of his duty, they must pay him. As the Board did not remove the relator when he ceased to perform the duties imposed by them, that fact precluded the defence now set up by them. Mr. Brady suggested that, in his opinion, the Court could not, in this proceeding, dispose of the question which the Board appeared to desire should be passed upon. The teachers had been retained, and for that reason the Board could not raise the question as to their power to compel or exclude the reading of the Bible in the schools.

Justice LEONARD remarked that he could see no use of the By-laws in question, that the statute was sufficient. The return of the writ was therefore quashed and the teachers ordered to be paid.

J. T. Brady for relator; Thos. Boesé for respondent.

The Twelfth Ward School Case—The School Board Successful.

Laura E. Gildersleeve vs. The Board of Education.—This is the noted Twelfth Ward School case, in which frequent proceedings have been had, and some of which are still pending.

The plaintiff was discharged from employment as a teacher in School No. 37, and a Miss Ennis appointed in her stead. She brought this suit therefor, contending that her discharge was illegal, there being no just cause for it. The cause assigned by the Board was that the plaintiff was not competent as a teacher.

The case was brought in the Common Pleas and was referred for trial to Livingston Livingston, Esq., who has now made his report in favor of the Board.

Northrup & Mudgett for the plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence and Thomas Boesé for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Gilhooley vs. Gilhooley.*—Exceptions to the report of Referee overruled, his report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Edwards vs. Bostwick.*—Injunction dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Lynch and Wife vs. Kelly et al.*—Motion denied.

Darrity vs. Russell—Decree settled.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Buskirk vs. Cholker et al.*—Motion denied. Plaintiff's costs fixed at $10, to be costs in the case, and to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Wright vs. Gallagher.*—Judgment for plaintiff for whole amount claimed, with interest, as claimed in the complaint.

Calendar....FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No more Calendar for the term.

Missionaries in Japan.

CORRECTION OF A RUMOR—LETTER FROM REV. MR. SYLE.

Chancellor FERRIS communicates to the *Christian Intelligencer* a letter from Rev. E. W. SYLE, Episcopal Missionary at Shanghai, in correction of the exaggerated statements of the cordial reception of missionaries in Japan. Mr. SYLE writes:

No desire for Christian missionaries has been expressed by the Emperor of Japan; no missionary committee was invited, through me, to select Nagasaki as a station; no remark was made by the Governor of that place, to the effect that I might teach them Christianity, if I would also teach them English; and yet these are the three salient points in the addresses referred to.

If I were myself engaged in the work in Japan, I should leave the correction of these misapprehensions to time, and other influences; but it seems incumbent on me, in compliance with my brethren's request, to express my sense of the undesirableness of the too prevalent habit of making favorable inferences, and stating them as actual facts.

As to what really did happen at Nagasaki, so far as I was concerned, I can only refer to my published letters from that place. In them was given (as it is always my endeavor to give,) as close a transfer by pen and ink as I was able to make, of what I saw, and heard, and thought. Since that time, circumstances have changed. The treaties have gone into effect; the Japanese Government has been modified by a change of administration; proofs of a greater slowness to receive foreign ideas than was expected of them, have been developed; the sudden influx of foreign ships has surprised and almost alarmed them; in a word, more changes have taken place than I have time to record, or could undertake to describe.

Believe me to be, reverend and dear Sir, yours, with sincere and true regard, E. W. SYLE.

A New-Haven paper states that gum-chewing furnishes a profitable business to a manufacturing concern in that State. During the six months ending Nov. 15, there were made and sold over 35,000 boxes, each box containing 200 sticks or rolls—making a total of 7,000,000 rolls.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 715 bbls. Flour, 294 bushels Wheat, 516 bushels Corn, 318 bushels Rye, 3,050 bushels Oats, 1,474 bushels Malt, 629 pkgs. Provisions, and 698 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 bags Laguayra at 13c., and 90 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of only 900 bales, at former quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ℘ lb	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛

FLOUR & MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, partly by shippers, and low grades have been exhibited with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $4 95@$5 05; extra State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 80
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is inquired for at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 75 for Jersey. $4 12½ for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for. The firmness of holders, however, checks transactions. We have heard of sales of only 11,000 bushels, including good White Canada at $1 40, and inferior to good Red Southern, at $1 21½@$1 25 ℘ bushel. Corn is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Holders claim an advance. Sales of 12,500 bushels White and Yellow Jersey and Southern have been reported at 80c.@81½c. ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 88½c.@92c. for inferior to prime ℘ bushel; sales 4,000 bushels. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℘ bushel. Barley has been in demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, including Canada East on private terms, good Western at 80c., and State, part at 75c. ℘ bushel.

Stocks of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Jan. 28, 1860.	Jan. 29, 1859.	Jan. 30, 1858.
Flour, bbls	22,196	13,656	35,133
Wheat, Spring, bush	336,695	215,564	758,353
Wheat, red Winter	13,401	105,610	8,222
Wheat, white Winter	407	8,662	345
Total Wheat, bush	350,503	329,836	766,920
Total Corn, bush	347,674	5,366	4,746
Total Oats, bush	104,473	101,287	34,131
Total Rye, bush	5,093	764	....
Total Barley, bush	27,366	66,391	38,055
Total Grain	835,109	503,644	843,852

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 93¾c.@$1 06¼ ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including new at 12c.@18c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Sales 60 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$25 50 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common, and $1 15@$1 20 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c.; and 20 hhds. new crop Clayed Cuba at 25c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has attracted more attention, chiefly at from 44c.@45½c. for merchantable and shipping lots, ℘ gallon. Sales 600 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork steadily favors sellers, the day's transactions amounting to 1,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at $17 37½@$17 50 for old Mess; $18 12½@$18 25 for new Mess; $12 12½ for old Prime; and $14 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 6⅝c.@7c. ℘ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for at from 8⅜c.@9⅞c. ℘ lb. Lard is salable and firm. Sales: 835 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb. Beef is in lively demand, at steady rates; sales of 950 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50; India Mess, $20@$23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1860.

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK. N. Y. YARDS. L.	G.	L.	BROOKLYN YARDS. A.	P.	W.	Total.	NEW PORK. N. Y. YARDS. L.	G.	L.	BROOKLYN YARDS. A.	P.	W.	Total.	Total Old and New.	Last Month.	This Date Last Year.
Clear	2	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	53	......	......	53	55	15	105
Mess	8334	640	1012	3	4	254	10247	1561	189	850	568	......	334	3002	13249	11774	26382
Thin Mess	398	774	132	......	74	4	1382	15	131	15	......	......	529	690	2072	1586	4872
Prime Mess	......	222	......	......	311	......	533	......	......	245	433	......	......	678	1211	891	1006
Plank	......	......	......	......	10	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	19	28
Prime	6770	802	832	......	1898	721	11123	43	8	8	189	......	......	257	11380	12767	13921
Rumps	210	......	41	......	19	12	282	......	4	8	......	......	49	61	343	583	83
Refuse Mess	42	......	......	......	50	......	92	......	......	1	18	......	......	19	111	214	752
Refuse Prime	106	97	......	......	86	......	289	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	289	332	1071
Other Refuse	75	129	7	......	529	......	740	......	74	10	12	......	105	201	941	1957	1679
Unspecified	1860	......	......	353	265	......	2478	3460	2559	1954	6477	2785	2236	19471	21949	10982	27384
Totals	17,797	2964	2024	356	3346	991	27178	5079	2965	2591	7759	2785	3253	24432	51610	41120	77283
	OLD BEEF.							NEW BEEF.									
City Prime	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	64
Repacked Mess	175	656	......	......	......	60	891	351	231	170	......	305	641	1698	2589	2834	4452
Repacked Chicago Mess	276	795	329	......	308	1006	2714	330	......	519	28	403	527	1807	4521	4338	7710
Railroad Beef	52	13	......	......	2	......	67	......	17	18	......	......	......	35	102	63	85
Refuse Mess	8	......	12	......	128	39	187	6	......	44	2	19	50	121	308	354	708
Other Refuse	15	141	......	......	26	......	182	......	24	......	6	299	......	329	511	694	370
Mess—Tierces	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	508	......	......	......	......	......	508	508	508	......
Prime Mess—Tierces	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	632	533	134	......	202	1501	1501	1233	2487
Country Mess	......	......	......	......	899	......	1442	......	......	......	564	5121	776	7903	7903	8361	7263
Country Prime	......	......	......	......	132	543	132	......	......	......	138	1268	274	1812	1812	1886	1348
Unspecified	......	......	......	......	27	......	27	12896	2743	9243	1601	4535	14640	45685	45685	55212	37120
Unspecified—Tierces	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	141	4261	2321	133	......	1171	8327	8027	5836	4404
Totals	526	1605	341	......	1522	1648	5642	14232	7908	12848	2606	11950	18281	73467	73467	80818	66611

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 tcs., at $3 75@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of only 85 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@7⅝c.; and, by auction, 19 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7 15-16c.@8c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day: 18,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. at 23⅜c.@24c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.@4s.; and 200 boxes Bacon, at 23s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Oil, at 2s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; some tcs. do., at 5s.; 400 boxes Bacon, and 50 tcs. Rice, at 25s.; and 20 cases Drugs, at 20s.

Real Estate at Auction—FEB. 2.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 72 East Forty-first-street, 20x98 feet 9 inches, $3,425.

One lot adjoining, 20x98 feet 9 inches, $3,775.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—TO SECURE REALLY first-class servants of the most reliable habits and respectable appearance, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families in the capacity of cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, and up-stairs' servants, ladies have only to call at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, 12 years' established under the most distinguished patronage, and the resort of all first-class servants out of place in Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, who is a first-class meat and pastry cook, soups, jellies, creams, bread and biscuit baking, &c.; has no objection to go to any part; no washing done; she has lately given up house-keeping, and wishes for a settled home. Best of City and other reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 12th st., near 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman or groom, for the country or City, with a good reference from his last employer; will assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days. Address T. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, both meat and pastry. Will assist in washing if required. Has lived with the best of families, in both City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; is a competent cook, as reference can show; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, as laundress, and to assist in up stairs-work, if required; would have no objections to go a few miles in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 411 Hudson-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; latter situation preferred. Has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and lady's maid, a situation in a respectable family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; has no objections to travel; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 296 1st-av., near 17th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A SEWing machine wishes employment in a family by the day or week; will cut shirts or dresses if required. Terms reasonable. Call at No. 252 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue B, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOman, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook; has good City reference; wants a home for the Winter. Apply in the rear, first floor, No. 144 West 30th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT, ENGlish young woman, a situation as seamstress; is able to cut and fit ladies' and children's outfits very neatly; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 333 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMstances, having a large family to support, needle-work, either by hand or machine; is an elegant needle-woman. Address J. C. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER OF MANY YEARS experience, would be glad to make an engagement with ladies by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 54 West 29th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience (in this country as well as the old) in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; can produce the best City references. Apply to W. B., No. 180 West 16th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss (middle-aged man) with good references from former employers, to work on a gentleman's place; speaks German and French and a little English; understands the care of horses, plain gardening, &c. Address A B C, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a single German, who understands taking care of a greenhouse and vegetable gardening; knows the management of fruit trees, grapes and shrubs, and can lay out gardens. Address, for three days, C. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has had twenty years' experience; has been in the best establishments in the City; the best of City reference given. Call on or address H. T., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Varick, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful. Has no objection to any part of the country. Has good reference as to capability and character. Address C. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce satisfactory reference. Call or address R. T., No. 871 Broadway, for two days, in fruit-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man fully competent to take charge of greenhouses, vineries, and vegetable gardens. Good references given. Address T. D. C., Box 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS VALET or waiter in a respectable private family, by a young man who is well acquainted with his duties; City reference given. Address S. T., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly; good City references given. Address L. B., No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as coachman and groom; he understands his business, and is sober and honest; is a careful driver, with best City and country references. Address J. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business—hot house, green-house, &c. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER — A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent—desires a situation. Refers to last employers and others. Address B. Y. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROtestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, and assist in the housework, must be a good washer and ironer, sober, and with good recommendations; a person recently arrived preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 196 West 31st-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, WILLING PROtestant man, (English or Scotch,) without incumbrance, to take charge of a horse and garden; also to act as sexton of a church in the vicinity of the City; must have good reference. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 1, from 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, FROM the country, unacquainted with the confectionery business, wishes a bright, engaging, intelligent young lady as partner and clerk that is acquainted with the business; reference required. Address J. C. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Old Man of the Mountain—Robert Macaire—Hercules.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Golden Farmer—Evening—Stranger—Magic Toys.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *America* at Halifax, after an extremely protracted passage, supplies us with Liverpool advices to the 14th ult., and, by way of Queenstown to the 15th. The intelligence is of interest. The reported resumption of the scheme of a Congress appears to have had origin in the visit of Lord **Cowley** to London. Lord **Cowley** was, it seems, the bearer of a proposition from the French Government, to the effect that England should join in a circular addressed to the Courts of Europe, insisting upon non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy, and making intervention a *casus belli*. The principle was accepted by the English Cabinet, with a reserve of the belligerent alternative, the sanction of Parliament being necessary to authorize a step involving among its consequences a declaration of war. In the absence of this clause the idea of a diplomatic communication was relinquished, and that of a General Congress resumed. This state of affairs is regarded by the London *Times* as eminently auspicious for the cause of Italy; while the Paris *Pays* declares the situation to be entirely satisfactory, and even intimates that the Pope is willing to make the desired concessions. On the other hand, there are indications of indisposition on the part of Austria to abandon the cause of the expatriated Dukes—a temper that may yet cause trouble. There is nothing of striking moment from the Continent. **Walker**, the fugitive Captain of the pirate yacht *Wanderer*, had arrived at Liverpool, and had been arrested for obtaining goods upon false pretences. The long anticipated meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* had been held, but nothing definite had transpired prior to the departure of the steamer. The intelligence from India and China is later, but unimportant.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. **Davis**, of Mississippi, introduced resolutions on the relations between the several States, and between the States and the Federal Government. Mr. **Fitch**, of Indiana, then took the floor to speak upon Mr. **Brown's** resolution. His remarks were laudatory of the Administration and of Slavery, and denunciatory of Mr. **Douglas**. The House of Representatives was not in session. A caucus of the Republican members was, however, held, to determine the disposition of the minor offices of the House, when it was informally determined to sustain Col. **Forney** for Clerk, and H. W. **Hoffman**, of Maryland, for Sergeant-at-Arms. No action was taken in regard to Doorkeeper, Postmaster or Printer.

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson Co., Va., indictments were on Wednesday found against **Andrew Stephens** and **William Hazlitt**, as accomplices in the Harper's Ferry convulsion. In delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, Judge **Kenny**, who presided in the absence of Judge **Parker**, dwelt upon the atrocity of **Brown's** attempt, and the necessity of vindicating the safety and the dignity of the State, while he earnestly advised the Jury to avoid passion, prejudice and groundless suspicion. For the Commonwealth, Mr. **Andrew Hunter**, who conducted the proceedings against **Brown** and the earlier convicts, appears; while the defence is conducted by Mr. **George Sennott**, of Boston. Yesterday, upon the opening of the Court, Mr. **Sennott**, on behalf of **Stephens**, prayed that the case might be transferred to the Federal Courts, in order that the prisoner might be tried at Staunton. The Court refused to make the requisite transfer, and the case proceeded, Mr. **Harding** opening for the State.

The Legislature had a busy day of it, thanks to a protracted evening session of both Houses. Several petitions for a Personal-Liberty bill were presented to the Senate, which devoted itself, for some hours, to a debate on the Canal bill. In the evening, the Railroad-toll bill was taken up and amended in one or two particulars. Bills for railroads on Seventh-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and other City streets, were noticed by Messrs. **Connolly** and **McLeod Murphy**. The latter gentleman gave notice, also, of a bill to incorporate the National Democratic Hall in New-York. The "Holiday" bill was taken up and ordered to a third reading, in the Assembly, with an amendment making notes and drafts payable the day before, instead of the day following, a holiday. The Central-Park bill coming up, various petitions from prominent citizens of New-York, against appropriations by the Legislature, were presented. During the Evening Session, the bills relative to the appointment of Inspectors of Election and Canvassers, and to the Attorney-Generalship, excited protracted debate, but were not definitely acted upon.

Ex-Governor **Chase**, of Ohio, was yesterday chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of that State. The vote stood—for **Chase** 75, **Pugh** 54, **Corwin** 5.

A superannuated boiler in a distillery on First-street, Williamsburgh, exploded yesterday with extreme violence, tearing to pieces the shed which had contained it, and destroying the walls of buildings in the vicinity. **George Bell**, who was in a stable adjoining, was crushed and killed by its falling ruins. A fragment of the boiler fell upon **Thomas Shannon**, a blacksmith, mutilating him horribly, and causing his death. Several other persons were injured. An investigation before a Coroner's Jury will be made today.

One of those calamities so invited by the mode in which those man-traps of our City, the tenement houses, are constructed, occurred last evening on Elm-street. A double building, crowded to the sixth story with human beings, took fire in the basement, and owing to the combustible material deposited there, the house was at once filled with flames and smoke. The unwarned and panic-stricken inmates, whose escape by the stairway was cut off, fled to the upper story. A few leaped from the windows and were saved with more or less injury; and others were rescued by the noble efforts of the firemen; but a large but unascertained number perished before the eyes of the spectators. The building was the property of Mr. **Edward Waring**.

The Board of Aldermen last evening took from the table the message from the Mayor, nominating **Gideon J. Tucker** for President of the Croton Board, and Dr. **Robert B. Bradford** for Health Commissioner. So much of the message as related to the nomination of Dr. **Bradford** was referred, and the nomination of Mr. **Tucker** was rejected. A resolution, offered by Alderman **Starr**, requesting the Mayor to invite **Myndert Van Schaick** again to accept the nomination for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, called forth a long and personal discussion. The resolution was rejected. The City Inspector nominated **Divine H. Coles** and **Bartholomew B. Chappell** for Health Wardens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards respectively, and the nominations were confirmed.

Justice **Leonard**, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision in the case of the teachers in the Public Schools, whose pay has been withheld because of their refusal to read the Bible in their Schools. The decision is, that they are entitled to receive their salaries. This decision does not appear, however, to settle definitely the vexed question of the power of the Board of Education to compel the reading of the Scriptures, as the ground taken on behalf of the teachers was that the proper remedy of the Board for disobedience on the part of a teacher was to discharge him; that they could not continue him in employment and refuse compensation.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, sentences on five prisoners, convicted during the last week, were passed by the Court. Among them was the case of **Fowler**, the emigrant ticket-swindler, who was sent to the State Prison for two years and three months. In the case of **Mortimer Shay**, tried for the murder of **John Leary**, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The trial of **Willard P. Maynard**, for the manslaughter of **John N. Zinken**, was commenced, but had progressed but a little way when the Court adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce, at their monthly meeting, adopted a remonstrance against the passage, by the Legislature, of the *Pro Rata* Freight and Tax bills. The mediation of our Government in behalf of the Chinese, for the purpose of terminating the present war, was advocated by Mr. A. A. **Low**, upon humane as well as upon commercial grounds. A memorial is to be sent to Congress upon the subject. The topic of improved life-preserving apparatus, suggested by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was also considered.

A "Woman's-Rights" meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, and was addressed by Mrs. **Lucy Stone Blackwell** and Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher**. The former considered "American Laws Relating to Wives and Mothers," and the latter spoke of "Woman's Moral and Personal Influence in Politics." The audience was about half as large as the capacity of the building.

With the exception of the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, which advanced, and were in more favor, the Stock market was generally characterized by heaviness and depression. A larger amount of Mercantile paper was negotiated at full rates. Foreign Exchanges were quiet.

Cotton was lightly dealt in, though prices were unaltered. An improved inquiry prevailed for Flour, partly for export, at a shade firmer rates. Wheat and Corn were held with more confidence. The sales, however, were restricted. Barley attracted more attention. Provisions were in good request at buoyant prices. Limited movements were reported in Groceries, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish, Hay, and Seeds. The Freight engagements were quite moderate.

A New Police Bill.

There is a bill before the Legislature, introduced by Mr. **Robertson**, which proposes to make some important changes in the Metropolitan Police system as it now exists. The principal changes are the exemption of Westchester, Richmond and Queens Counties from all taxation for the support of the Police force in this City; the reduction of the Commission to three members, and the exclusion of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn from the Board. This bill lodges the appointment of the Commissioners in the hands of the Governor and Senate, fixes their term of office at six years, and raises the Superintendent's salary to $5,000.

There is, in our opinion, not one of these changes which is not desirable and may not be called an amendment. We have no doubt, at the same time, that they will all form the subject of unlimited denunciation on the part of Mayor **Wood**, Mr. **James T. Brady**, and all other admirers of the Municipal system as it exists in this City. The exclusion of the Mayor from the Board is the last drop in the cup of bitterness, so much of which was poured down Democratic throats in the Summer of 1857, and will probably revive the agonies in which the Aldermen and Common Councilmen have been writhing on behalf of Municipal rights for the last two years; but as the problem we have to solve is not how to keep Ward politicians and energetic Mayors in good humor, but how to afford the largest measure of protection to the lives, property and health of the citizens, we confess we do not feel bound to discuss the estimate likely to be formed of the new bill in the region of the City Hall. It may save Mr. **Wood** the labor of writing an eulogium upon the Municipal system, and several Aldermen the trouble of making speeches in its glorification, to mention, however, that the vast majority of the inhabitants of this City, or at least of those of them who have been initiated into the mysteries of reading and writing, entertain for the Municipal system the profoundest respect. They are familiar with its history. They know what were its uses under the Roman Empire, and what services it rendered to liberty in the Middle Ages, and what an inestimable blessing it has proved in America. But they have learned by bitter experience that for some reason or other, it has proved a miserable failure in New-York and Baltimore and some other great cities of this Union. It has failed to protect those living under it in the enjoyment of the simplest of their personal and social rights. It has left them at the mercy of swindlers, jobbers, robbers and faction-fighters; has loaded them with taxes, and has neither cleaned their streets, nor shielded them against pestilence, nor secured them a share in the administration of the Government. No one, in short, can charge the citizens of New-York with want of devotion to it. They have suffered in its behalf everything that any large body of men can be expected to undergo, short of active service in the field, against a foreign enemy. The conversion of a large mass of the criminal population, of the loafers, grog-shop keepers, knaves, and adventurers of every class and degree, into uniformed police, on the sole ground of their electioneering dexterity, for the express purpose of increasing the political influence of one man, was a point in endurance beyond which, however, they were not prepared to go. It was the exhaustion of patience which the horrible condition of the Police brought about that led to the passage of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1857. That such direct interference in the government of a city on the part of the State was abnormal, we admit, but so was the state of things it was intended to remedy. No such phenomenon has ever appeared in this country as the condition of New-York in the time of the old police. The elevation of an unscrupulous politician to the head of the City Government, and the absolute and irresponsible command of a pretorian guard of a thousand to twelve hundred men, by the votes of the poorest, most ignorant, and reckless portion of the population, was a contingency for which no provision was made in the Municipal system as established in the United States. It was met precisely in the manner which the spirit of our institutions prescribes—by legislative experimentation. The whole machinery of our Government is an experiment. The Revolution left us in possession of a large number of institutions, and the Municipal system amongst others, the result of European habits and associations. We have, one by one, discarded those of them which we found unsuited to our new and peculiar situation. In short, our legislation ever since 1776 has been a series of experiments, not always conducted under the most suitable conditions, or with the wisest care, but still with the one object in view—that of "establishing justice, securing the domestic tranquillity, and promoting the general welfare." In so far as the Municipal system fails to promote these objects, it has, like all other systems, to submit to alteration and modification, either in one locality or in many, at the hands of the community at large. When **Fernando Wood** and his police were shorn of their powers by the Legislature, they were but the victims of a policy which makes the safety of the people the first and chief consideration.

We have now, for three years, tried the Metropolitan Police system. It has been an experiment, like everything else, essentially and completely an experiment, and we think that the vast majority of those who are most interested in its success, will concede that it has so far been eminently successful. Moreover, we think that its history has clearly proved that its efficiency, like that of many other public bodies, has been in the inverse ratio of its connection with, or dependence upon, the Municipality or the Mayor. The less the City officials have had to do with it, the better it has answered the purpose of its creation. Mayor **Tiemann** was neither very enterprising nor very unscrupulous as a politician, and his presence upon the Police Board did nothing to impede, however little it did to promote, the working of the force. **Fernando Wood** is a bird of a very different feather. His present relation with the Police is at once a constant reminder of a galling defeat, and a means of recovering the power he misused and lost. He is what a natural philosopher would call "a disturbing force." He mars the conditions necessary for the successful conduct of the experiment. The control of the Police is necessary to secure him the complete political control of the City, and whatever he thinks necessary, he is apt to endeavor to secure. From the arbitrary interference with Superintendent **Pillsbury**, of which he has lately been the moving cause, and the ready acquiescence of the other members in his whims, we are led to augur the worst results from his continued presence in the body. We know no reason for expecting his successors to be very much better in this respect than he is. Providence seems to have ordained that the great majority of the Mayors of New-York shall be scheming politicians, and it only remains for us to meet our fate like men, and to protect ourselves against them as against the operation of any disagreeable law of nature. We must place our lives and property, so far as legislation can do it, under the shield of an efficient well organized and well officered Police, with which neither the Mayor nor the Municipality shall have anything to do.

What we need for this purpose is, above all, one honest and experienced man at the head of it, who shall be responsible for its working—and this we believe we have got in Mr. **Pillsbury**. Behind him all we need is a Commission of three respectable citizens, who shall hold as few meetings and meddle in the management of the force as little as possible. They should, in fact, simply exercise a general supervision, and constitute a Court of Appeal. With the internal discipline and economy of the police they should have little to do. With an active, meddling Board comes political partisanship, and political partisanship is the ruin of the Police.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that in these views of ours, as to the propriety of lodging the control of the Police in the hands of one man, Mr. **Wood** entirely concurs. The only difference between us is as to who the one man should be. He thinks it should be himself, and on this point we have the misfortune not to agree with him, but on other points we believe we are at one. We will, however, pay him the compliment of saying that we should object full as strenuously to giving the control of the Police to any man who directly owed his appointment, either wholly or in part, to the votes of the rabble of this City, inasmuch as it is that class of the community which is most interested in its laxity and corruption.

The Happy Family.

The election of Speaker seems to give all parties a certain sort of satisfaction. Even those who might have been expected to find in the cup a flavor of bitterness profess to see in it something wherewith to sweeten the draught. The Republicans, of course, having won the nominal victory and its immediate fruits, in the shape of offices and profit, can well afford to be contented, though it has been a sore trial to their pride to take down the flag under which some of their loudest leaders had declared that they would march to victory or death. The Democrats congratulate themselves that they have defeated the election of Mr. **Sherman**, though the recollection is dashed with a mild regret that, in order to accomplish this end, they had to cast their entire vote for a man outside of their own party organization. The Americans plume themselves upon having held the balance of power, and boast that the decisive vote which turned the scales in favor of the present incumbent of the Chair was cast by one of their own number. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats lay the flattering unction to their souls that they have administered a tremendous rebuke to the present Administration, and indulge the hope that, though the first prize in the lottery of Congressional organization has not fallen to them, they will assuredly draw the second. And the country, whose feelings and interests have been least consulted in the strife, rejoices, most of all, that the House, after six weeks' tedious manufacture of political capital and a great deal of superfluous talk, has at length been organized by the election of a worthy and conservative Speaker, and daringly hopes that the business of the nation will now be attended to, and sectional agitation give place to practical legislation. All parties have had something to do with the result, either by their votes or their influence, by their suffering or their strength. So close has been the contest, that every man who voted for Mr. **Pennington** may have his sense of individual importance increased by the reflection that his single vote, as Mr. **Briggs** declared of his own in the House, elected the Speaker, and every one who voted against Mr. **Pennington** may be relieved by appropriating to himself almost as decisive an influence in the defeat of Mr. **Sherman**.

So all parties feel more or less happy. The individual members feel happy, that they are no longer creatures in embryo, but real constituent parts of an organized body; that they can draw their pay—to many of them an appreciable convenience—and that they have won their recognized and legitimate place in the councils of the nation. The country feels happy that it has passed over another crisis—as it has passed over so many before—without material damage; and that, in the opinion of the political doctors, it is *safe*, at least for a time, until the recurrence of its periodic malady, when it must endure the physic of another agitation.

We commend the diagnosis of this sudden recovery to the careful study of politicians. For ourselves, we must confess that it gives us hope for the future, though we have by no means been in the number of those who imagined the Republic to be *in articulo mortis*. Nations die hard; they possess an immense vitality, especially when, like our own, they are in the full flush of youth and prosperity. It is hard to sunder the political ties, which have grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength, and which bind together their several parts by common sympathies, associations, memories and [illegible] And then the great material interests, the commercial relations, of a country such as this, are strong conservative elements of society. Interpenetrating and all-pervading, throughout the extent of their ramifications, like the vital fluid, they infuse health and strength into the body politic.

We shall have other crises in our history, but we need not despair. In the darkest night some star will arise above the political horizon to guide us on our national pathway. In the worst complications of affairs some compromise will be effected of conflicting interests, some mode will be devised of allaying the excitements which threaten our peace and the perpetuity of the Republic. The sublime destiny which is marked out for us as a nation in this New-World may be delayed by accidental convulsions, but can hardly be defeated. The causes at work to estrange its different sections are partial and temporary; those leading to union are efficient and permanent. In the sentiment of a common nationality, in the spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation, in the bonds of fraternal affection, in the conviction of our high mission, we may once more resume our way, confiding in that Providence which rules the waves of worldly commotion, and in whose hands are the issues not only of individual but of national life.

Our Frontier Regions.

In yesterday's **Times** there appeared an extract from the San Antonio (Texas) *Ledger*, which, under the head of "Remarkable Developments," states that a large portion of the stock stolen from Texas is purchased by traders from New-Mexico, who penetrate nearly to the frontier settlements of Texas to supply these Indians with everything they need, in exchange for stock brought from these forays against the Texas borders. This trade is carried on openly and extensively. Instead of its being frowned down and the traders punished, it is fostered and encouraged. The *Ledger* concludes its exposition of what it considers remarkable facts, with the remark, "that so long as they find a ready market for the spoils obtained in this manner, and can procure the necessary supplies to carry on offensive operations in exchange, there is small hope of a change for the better."

It is not reasonable to suppose that the *Ledger* and the people of Texas have only at this moment opened their eyes to the enormity of the evils practiced under our frontier military and Indian agency system. The more reasonable supposition is, that the universal plundering operations that have been carried on along all our frontiers for the past ten years, under the auspices of our Government, have at last reached communities in Texas that do not acknowledge the dominion of the Army and the Indian agencies. Ever since the acquisition of California, and the discovery of gold in that country, by which our frontier regions were extended and removed far from the centre of civilization, the flagrant abuse of power by Government officials scattered throughout those regions has been notorious, and the outrageous system under which they rule and ruin is instilling into the rising generation on the Pacific slopes feelings of bitter hatred against the Government of the United States. This is an agency of evil, destined to have a more important bearing on the stability of our Union than the Slavery question, which now agitates the country from one end to the other.

The system under which the Government pretends to regulate and protect our frontiers, sacrifices yearly thousands of valuable lives, and absorbs half the national revenue. At every point, except where mines attract a population sufficient to counteract the power of the Army and the Indian agencies, and overwhelm the savages, civilization makes no advance. The country, in fact, rather recedes or awakes into barbarism. Witness Northern and Western Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and the thinly settled portions of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. If immoral, corrupt, brutal and savage practices, resulting in human slaughter, pecuniary ruin, and human misery generally, are any evidences of barbarism, we need not go to Asia or Africa to find mankind in that particular condition. We have something within our own borders worse, in every respect, than those countries can produce.

And yet, year by year, the Presidents come out with their messages and make no allusions to the great Frontier question. The Secretary of the Interior reports the frontiers as peaceful and going on smoothly—Indians all becoming good boys, and the Indian agents all doing their duty. The Secretary of War reports war from one end of the frontier to the other, but says the Army is doing things up *brown*, and only asks for a *little more cash*, in order to bring everything right. The country at large swallows this trash, and Congress, whose duty it is to arrest the mischief, does not appear to have sufficient wisdom and patriotism to make the first move in the matter.

The Index Expurgatorius.

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, a little Georgian newspaper of which nobody had ever heard till it suddenly sprang up like another **John of Leyden** into a kind of prophet, priest and king of the dry-goods trade, keeps stoutly to its mission of moral discipline. It republishes its famous "Black and White List" of New-York merchants, with the following mild and magnanimous proclamation appended:

> "We had in the first instance the best of evidence for so classing these **Houses**, and still have the evidence on hand, and shall steadfastly adhere to our original position until these **Houses**, whose names are now found in our **Black List**, will make an affidavit that they are neither Black Republicans, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, or have ever been enemies to the institution of Slavery and the rights of the South in any shape or form whatever. These establishments must furthermore state under oath that they never have contributed in any manner whatever to drive Slaveholders from the common Territories, and must fully indorse the Dred Scott decision, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and will in no way aid or abet in the sectional warfare now carried on by the Free-Soilers of the North."

If our dry goods merchants have sense enough to keep them from falling into the fire, their path is now simple before them. They have only to behave as if America were not America, but Austria, and the nineteenth century not the nineteenth century, but the sixteenth, and they will be safe with the "law and the profits" of Georgia. Nothing can be easier. Every unhappy man who finds his name under the Atlanta ban need only advertise for a swearing clerk, arm him with plenary powers, and send him South, to abjure all that is to be abjured, and avow all that is to be avowed, and they will have no further trouble in disposing of their silks and muslins. The streets of Atlanta will once more rustle with constitutional crinoline; the drummers of New-York will once more shake hands with the buyers of Georgia; and the names of the faithful will shine as the stars in glory upon the new-washed pages of the *Index Expurgatorius*.

Meddling with Good Works.

A few [illegible] of New-York have [illegible] names, as we are very sorry to see, to petitions intended to interfere with the management and to endanger the future of the one public work in this City of which New-Yorkers have a right to feel thoroughly proud. The question of the Central Park is in no respect a question of politics. Men who are opposed to each other on almost every other conceivable public subject, are perfectly agreed on this, that the plan of our noble Park is altogether creditable and satisfactory; that the expenditures already made upon it have been most sagaciously and honestly laid out, and that we are building up in it an enduring monument of the public spirit and capacity of this great Metropolis which shall be to all our heirs and successors "a joy forever."

To hamper the management of this enterprise with a practical enlargement of the Commission, by subjecting all its future outlays to the will of the City Comptroller and the Board of Supervisors, would be to commit the most ridiculous and perilous of blunders. No body of men can possibly be found half so well fitted to judge how this work shall be carried on as the men who have so successfully begun it. Not one in five thousand of the tax-paying citizens of New-York, we venture to say, has been properly consulted in regard to this interference with an interest which touches us all far more nearly than the whole amount of all our taxes for half-a-dozen years to come; and if it shall be discovered that the movement now made has originated in the obstinate longing of a knot of politicians to convert the Park into a piece of political machinery, the people who have suffered themselves to be drawn into it may be assured that they will drop at once into the possession of a wide-spread, lasting and most undesirable notoriety.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.

Trial of Stephens and Hazlett at Charlestown.

Charlestown, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The town is thronged to-day to witness the proceedings of the trial of **Stephens**, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators.

At 11 o'clock the Court opened, Judge **John Kenny**, of Rockingham, presiding, Judge **Parker** being engaged in holding the regular Town Court in Hampshire County.

The Grand Jury, of which R. V. **Shirley** is foreman, was sworn.

The Judge delivered his charge, and in referring to the Harper's Ferry invasion, said: "It is known to you, and is now a part of the history of the country, that on the night of the 16th of October last past a band of traitors, murderers and incendiaries stealthily made a descent on the soil of Virginia, in the County of Jefferson, and wantonly murdered several of our citizens and people, with the design to incite our slaves to revolt and to subvert our Government. Some of these desperadoes, and others the dupes of designing cowards, were captured, tried, and punished according to their deserts. But there are some engaged, or supposed to have been engaged, in this foray who have not as yet been apprehended, and others who are believed to have been actively engaged in this tragedy, but who are not yet known to the public. It will be your duty, and I believe your pleasure also, to inquire who were guilty of polluting our soil and attempting to dishonor the sovereignty of Virginia. I deem it unnecessary for me to recommend to you to conduct your inquiries with that coolness, justice and good sense which has distinguished your predecessors in their inquisitions, and which have met with the approbation of the good and patriotic and honorable citizens of our common country. So conduct your inquiries that the bright escutcheon of our beloved State shall not be dimmed by passion, prejudice or groundless suspicion, and also let them be conducted without fear, favor or affection, that you may elicit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The Jury then returned to their room, and the witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* **Aaron D. Stephens** were sent up.

Before the jury retired Mr. **Harding**, District Attorney, made an address to them, and after an absence of an hour they returned with a bill against **Stephens**, charging him with murder and treason, and conspiring with slaves to create a rebellion.

The witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hazlett were then sent up, and an indictment of the same character was shortly afterwards returned against him.

The work of impanneling the jury, in the case of **Stephens**, was postponed until to-morrow, in order to allow counsel time to examine the indictment against him.

Stephens and **Hazlitt** will be defended by Mr. **Sennott**. The Commonwealth is represented by **Andrew Hunter**.

It is deemed unnecessary, at present, to increase, to any extent, the military force now here. The only addition that has been made is a company of twenty cavalry from Shepherdstown.

No fear is entertained of an attempt at rescue.

Charlestown, Thursday, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Court opened at 10½ o'clock this morning, Judge **John Kenny** presiding.

Mr. **Stevens** was brought in by the jailor and his guard in seeming perfect health.

Mr. **Sennott** suggested to the Commonwealth the propriety of announcing whether it would elect to try one or all of the counts, or whether they relied upon one or all for conviction. He also read a letter from President **Buchanan** in reply to inquiries in regard to the trial. He thought the Commonwealth had acted in bad faith towards the prisoners, in removing the case to the Federal Court, and then receding from that determination, and thought the indictment should be quashed. He appealed to the mercy of the Court, for it certainly would be an act of mercy to send the prisoner to Staunton for trial.

Mr. **Harding**, for the Commonwealth, had not made a proposition for removal, and had strongly protested against it throughout the trial. He was at first willing to turn them all over to the Federal authorities, but after the State decided to try them he was opposed to any change of trial. He did not consider that Gov. **Wise** had authority to make the change.

Mr. **Hunter** denounced as utterly untrue the assertion of Mr. **Sennott** that **Stevens** was forced to plead at the late term of the Court.

Mr. **Sennott** disclaimed any intention to reflect on any one, and spoke eloquently of the State of Virginia, hoping his tongue might wither before he would speak in any but terms of praise of that State. When the offer was made to send **Stevens** to Staunton, he thought he should better accept the offer, for it was a matter of life and death, and he might share the fate of **Brown**.

Judge **Kenny**, after stating his understanding of the motion of Mr. **Sennott**, said there was nothing to show that Virginia ever made a legal surrender of the prisoner. He would pay no attention to political influences, and the prisoner should have as fair a trial as any Southern man could have. He could only look upon it as an appeal of the Counsel for the defence to the State to transfer the case, and would have to reject the appeal.

Mr. **Harding** moved a *nolle prosequi* on the old indictments, as the prisoner would have to be tried on the indictments brought in yesterday.

Mr. **Sennott** requested the Commonwealth to select one count in the indictment, in order to render the case less complicated and in justice to the prisoner.

Mr. **Hunter** replied, quoting a number of authorities to show the legality of the course taken, and declining to recede from any count in the indictment, deeming them all necessary.

Mr. **Harding** objected to the motion of Mr. **Sennott** to select one indictment, and argued that all the counts were of the same degree, as all were punishable by death. Each was an indictment in itself, and all were necessary to render the case free from embarrassment. He quoted a number of authorities to show the correctness of his position.

Judge **Kenny** said that it was conceded there was no rejoinder in the case. It was insisted that this is calculated to embarrass the prisoner in his defence, but he could not see how it could embarrass him by a joinder of all the counts. The object was to give the prisoner all the chances in his favor, but still the Commonwealth had the right to maintain that the prisoner is regarded as innocent until he is proved guilty. He therefore rejected the motion of the counsel for selecting one count.

Mr. **Sennott** stated that he would present his exceptions to the ruling of the Judge at the proper time.

The arraignment of the counsel occupied more than two hours, and **Stevens** was not called upon to plead to the indictment till after 12 o'clock.

The reading of the indictment occupied ten minutes, and during that time the prisoner stood up in an erect manner, not moving a muscle. He answered the charge in an unfaltering voice.

The empanneling of the Jury then commenced, and the usual number of 24 was exhausted without a Jury [illegible] just been handed [illegible] from Gov. **Letcher**, [illegible] Judge **Kenny** gave orders for another [illegible] which will meet at 10 o'clock.

Stevens made his appearance in court in a new suit, and seemed in good spirits. The room was crowded. The case will occupy several days. **Hazlett** was discharged until Monday. The Jury for his case were summoned from [illegible] County. It was impossible to get them here.

The Election of Mr. Pennington.

THE NEWS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The election of a Speaker of the House causes much satisfaction, but no special demonstration has been indulged in by the Republicans of this city. At Manchester and Concord, N. H., salutes have been fired.

REJOICING AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Republicans fired one hundred and seventeen guns this afternoon in honor of the election of Mr. **Pennington** to the Speakership of the House.

The Texas Legislature on the Union.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Gov. **Houston's** message to the Legislature of Texas, transmitting the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, opposes the Southern Convention. The Legislature introduced resolutions sustaining Gov. **Houston's** views. Texas gave up her independence to the Union, and is unwilling to surrender the Union on an emergency not deemed sufficient to excuse so important a step.

Fires.

STORE AND HOTEL IN MICHIGAN.

Dexter, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 2.

The building and stock of **George Arnold**, grocer, and the Dexter Hotel, adjoining, were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $5,000; partially insured.

COTTON AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Eight thousand bales of cotton were burnt today at the Shippers' Press.

New-York Politics.

Wayland, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-eighth District, met at Wayland, to-day, and appointed Hon. W. T. **Hubbell**, of Bath, and F. C. **Dininny**, of Addison, delegates to Charleston, and Dr. **Josiah Clark**, of Levonia, and R. E. **Reynolds**, of Hornellsville, alternates.

Collision at Sea.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The bark "*Ashore*," from New-York, bound to Vera Cruz, has put in here leaking badly, having been in collision with a schooner; also lost topmast and sails.

The Mississippi Central Railroad.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 2.

An authorized dispatch says that trains commenced running over the Mississippi Central road, for the first time, on the 29th ult., and that they have been running regularly since then.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Portland, Me., Thursday, Feb. 2—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North American*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst.

The Ohio Senatorship.

GOV. CHASE ELECTED OVER CORWIN AND PUGH.

Columbus, O., Thursday, Feb. 2.

Ex-Gov. **Salmon P. Chase** was to-day elected United States Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood: **Chase** 75, **Pugh** 54, **Corwin** 5.

Burned to Death.

Providence, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Miss **Rebecca Blodget**, a very estimable lady, was burned to death this morning. Her clothing accidentally caught fire, and before relief could be rendered, she died in extreme agony.

FROM ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention held its closing session here this afternoon, with a full attendance. Addresses were made by Messrs. **Phillips**, **Pillsbury**, **Powell**, **Robinson** and others. Revolution and insurrectionary doctrines were advocated. A resolution was adopted strongly censuring Gov. **Morgan** and the Legislature for inviting the man-stealing Governors and Legislatures of two slave States to visit New-York as the guests of the State. The invitation was denounced as an insult to the people of this State, and as atrocious servility to the slave power while Northern citizens are daily punished in or exiled from the South.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Several petitions were presented asking for the passage of a Personal Liberty bill.

A favorable report was made on the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank in New-York.

Mr. **Sessions** brought in a bill, authorizing Courts of Sessions to transfer proceedings to Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. **Manierre** introduced a bill, providing that Companies formed on the plan of Mutual Insurance, may receive from any number of applicants, instead of notes, cash in advance of premiums.

The remainder of the session was passed in the consideration of the Canal bills.

EVENING SESSION.

The Railroad Toll bill was taken up and amended so as to except dressed hogs from tolls, together with live stock. Progress was then reported.

The bill to regulate the ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, but no progress was made.

Several local bills were then passed through the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. **Connolly** gave notice of a bill to construct a Railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets of New-York.

Mr. **McLeod Murphy** gave notice of a bill to incorporate the National Democratic Hall in New-York, and also for the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth and other streets in New-York, and for a railroad in Avenue D, East Broadway and other streets.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. **Van Horn** had leave to report the bill appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of schools, which was passed.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction sent an invitation to the Assembly to attend the closing of the exercises of the State Normal School this afternoon.

It being general order day, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The following were ordered to a third reading: To extend York-street, Brooklyn, from James to Fulton-street; and to amend the act for the incorporation of religious societies. The bill to amend the act designating holidays was taken up and ordered to a third reading; it includes Christmas, New Year's, Thanksgiving, Fourth of July, the 22d of February and general election days, and provides that all notes or drafts falling due on Sundays or holidays shall be paid on the day preceding, instead of the day succeeding, such Sunday or holiday.

Mr. **Jacques** moved to recommit the bill, on the ground that it was a serious injury to commercial interests, but the motion was lost.

The annual reports of the Canal and Contracting Boards were presented.

The bill to prevent stockholders of incorporated companies from voting by proxy was taken up, but progress reported without debate.

Progress was also reported on the bill to amend the Central Park act, on a motion of Mr. **Conkling**, in order to afford an opportunity for presenting remonstrances. The tax-payers of New-York appear to be preparing to fight some of these measures, involving heavy expenditures. Mr. **Conkling** will present to the Assembly two important remonstrances—one from **James W. Beekman**, **Orison Blunt** and other tax-payers in the City of New-York, against the bill now before the Legislature authorizing a further expenditure of two and a half or three millions dollars in improving said park, unless such expenditure be approved by the Comptroller and Supervisors of said City, and the accounts be audited before their payment. The other memorial is that of **Meredith Howland**, R. B. **Minturn**, and other owners of real estate in the City of New-York, praying that the tax levy may be passed in such a form as to abolish unnecessary bureaux, and thereby reduce the expenses of the Corporation of said City. They ask that the Bureaux of Wharves, Lands and Places, and of Gas and Lamps may be abolished, and the duties transferred to the Bureau of Roads, and that the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning in the City Inspector's Department may be abolished, and its duties transferred to some other Department than that of Streets.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers in New-York.

Mr. CALLICOTT moved to amend the bill by providing that the Inspectors and Canvassers, at the time of their appointment, shall be voters in the election district for which they are appointed. He thought this provision would recommend itself at once to the judgment of members.

Mr. COOPER opposed the amendment, on the ground that in some of the districts it was necessary to go outside for such officers, as there were but few in the districts able to read and write.

Mr. GOVER denied that there was any ground for the slanders heaped upon the citizens of New-York by his colleague. He denied that there was such ignorance as he charged in any election district in the City. He rebuked the conduct of the gentleman (COOPER) for so frequently attacking the character of the City he represents. The Aldermen, the Councilmen and the electors were all attacked and slandered indiscriminately.

Mr. A. A. MYERS had enjoyed twenty-five years of political experience in New-York, and denied that there was any truth in the statement of the ignorance of inspectors and canvassers in that City.

Mr. COOPER denied any intention to slander the citizens of New-York, saying he alluded to only a few districts.

Mr. HARRIS opposed the bill, and defended the citizens of New-York from the charge of ignorance made against them. He desired time to examine the bill, and moved to report progress.

This was agreed to, when the Committee of the Whole rose. Mr. MCQUADE moved to order the bill to a third reading, but after a spirited skirmish, in which Mr. JAYNES and Mr. ELLSWORTH, Republicans, protested against such hasty action, the motion was withdrawn.

The Committee of the Whole then took up the bill to amend the law relative to the Attorney-Generalship, which provides that additional counsel shall only be employed by the Attorney-General with the consent of the Governor, and that such counsel shall be taken, when practicable, from the county where the suit is to be tried.

After debate, Mr. MILLER moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. JAQUES opposed the motion, and declared the power given to the Attorney-General, under the existing law, was open to much abuse.

Mr. CALLICOTT expressed surprise that the gentleman from New-York (Mr. JAQUES) should have so little confidence in a Republican Attorney-General as to deem this law necessary. He thought it as absurd to consult the Governor as to employing counsel, as it would be for a surgeon to consult a person ignorant of surgery as to the necessity of amputation.

Mr. JAQUES replied, denying that he had any lack of confidence in the Attorney-General, who was an honorable man, but he defended the bill on principle.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed, and subsequently a motion to reconsider that vote was laid on the table.

No other business of interest was done.

Adjourned.

CITY RAILROADS.

Argument before the Supreme Court—The Common Council Enjoined.

In the Supreme Court, at Albany, before Judge GOULD, the case of The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York came on last Tuesday for a hearing, upon an application for a perpetual injunction restraining the Common Council of New-York from granting to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company the right to lay and operate a railroad in Broadway and other streets of the City. A temporary injunction was obtained on behalf of the State, on the application of R. F. ANDREWS, Esq., on the 27th day of December last, and was served on the Common Council on the 30th day of the same month, just as they were about to pass (over Mayor TIEMANN'S veto) the grant to this Company. The injunction was also, on the 2d day of January last, served on Mayor WOOD and the newly elected Common Council for 1860. On the argument the following points were raised by plaintiff's counsel in support of the injunction:

First—That the proposed grant was a violation of the law relating to railroads in cities, passed April 4, 1854, which requires that no railroad shall hereafter be constructed in the streets or avenues of any city which commences and ends in said city, without the consent of a majority in interest of the property owners along the streets in which said railroad is to be constructed, being first had and obtained.

Second—That the proposed railroad, although designated by the name of New-York and Yonkers Railroad, was only so designated to evade the law, as there was no intent to run the road to Yonkers, or any other place without the City limits; that no right to cross the Harlem River with such a road had ever been granted to said company, nor had any application therefor been shown.

Third—That the passage of the ordinance, giving permission to the Yonkers Company, through both Boards of the Common Council on the same night, without notice to the public, was a direct violation of the 37th Section of the Charter of 1857, which requires that any ordinance which contemplates any disposition of public property after it shall have passed one Board, and before it shall be sent to the other, be published with the ayes and noes, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in one or more of the Corporation papers, and that no such ordinance shall pass both Boards on the same day.

Fourth—That the proceedings of said Common Council were in violation of the 41st section of the Charter of 1857, as the franchise was not proposed to be advertised and sold at auction as therein required.

Fifth—That the action of the Common Council in attempting to dispose of the grant for no compensation to the City, when offers had been made for the same of the sum of $1,000,000, was a fraud on its face, and called for the intervention of the courts to prevent its consummation.

Many other points were raised by the Counsel for the people; but the foregoing were mainly relied upon as sustaining the illegality of the proposed grant.

The counsel for the defendant contended,

First—That there had been no violation of the law of 1854, as the Company were organized to operate a road to commence in Yonkers, and it would not therefore be a road commencing and ending in the City.

Second—That there had not been any violation of the 37th and 1st sections of the Charter of 1857, as the proposed grant was not a franchise or appropriation of public property, but a mere permission to lay a road.

During the argument of the case, a certified copy of the law which had just passed the Legislature—which takes all power to grant these railroads away from the Common Council—to grant the right to run railroads in the City of New-York, was brought into Court, having just received the signature of the Governor, and was read to the Judge by the counsel for the defendants, and excited much merriment, as it seemed to entirely tie up the action of the Common Council. The Court, however, decided that the action of the Common Council was, in his opinion, a direct violation of the law of 1854; and, without examining the other questions raised, he should make the injunction perpetual, and an order to that effect was entered.

The case excited great interest, and attracted a large audience.

Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS and R. F. ANDREWS appeared for plaintiff, and Ex-Judge DEAN for the defendants.

Amusements.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—Another of those curious dramatic compositions for which Mr. DICKENS is remotely responsible, was last evening produced before a crowded house at the Winter Garden. In these days, of course, we are nothing if not euphuists. Rope-dancers are all become "acrobats," actors are all "artists," and to call a play simply "a play," would be an outrage on all the proprieties of life of which no one will for a moment suspect that the accomplished manager of the Winter Garden would be guilty. It was not then the "play," but the "dramatic picture" of "Oliver Twist," which we were last evening permitted by Mr. STUART to witness. It is so long since *Oliver Twist*, the novel, was written, and so long, too, since "Oliver Twist," the drama, was played in New-York, that the version last night offered may be regarded in some respects as a downright novelty. It is, at least, an old friend with a new face. And let us at once do justice to the constructive capacity of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, by saying that the new face is a singularly natural and attractive one. Mr. JEFFERSON'S "picture" is striking, both in point of composition and of color. It is vigorously put together, the succession of scenes being so vivid and coherent that one hardly has time to ask one's-self what part *Oliver Twist* has in all these *tableaux*, before the curtain drops upon the finest gymnastics of despair executed with admirable agility by Mr. JORDAN in the character of *Bill Sykes*, upon a slop[illegible]-tree and in the midst of a lurid blaze of py[illegible] splendor.

When the critic's instinct recovers itself, however and formally puts this inevitable query, the answer can hardly be dubious. *Oliver Twist* plays a very secondary part in the "picture" which bears his name, and merely flits in and out, a shape of pathos and innocence among the dark figures of the foreground upon whom the interest of the stage is concentrated, and through whom the catastrophe is reached. The chief of these are three in number—*Bill Sykes*, represented by Mr. JORDAN, *Nancy Sykes* by Miss HERON, and *Fagin the Jew* by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr. Nothing could be more powerful than this cast. Mr. JORDAN'S *Bill Sykes* is a most finished picture of the unmitigated London ruffian of the worst class. The make-up of the actor is extremely good; his stalwart figure and those dark eyes and whiskers of his, which, according to SWEDENBORG, belong to the order of the devils, combine to give the finest relief to the settled look of surly brutality which he has conjured up into his face. His conception of the character is just and forcible, deformed by no exaggeration, and faithfully represented save in the matter o the voice, which Mr. JORDAN too frequently allow to slip into a quite superfluous sort of guttural shriek, which is the reverse of imposing. Miss HERON'S *Nancy Sykes* will challenge a comparison with the best impersonations of this character, or of any other character of the like stamp. It is essentially Celtic, and therefore essentially correct—not because *Nancy Sykes* was a Celt, but because all women of strong passions who lead wretched and degraded lives acquire a certain Celtic recklessness, intensity and versatility of temper. The play of good with evil, of fierce hates with loves hardly less fierce, of the woman with the tigress, in *Nancy's* nature, is interpreted by Miss HERON with genuine, because with simple and unforced, reality. If Miss HERON would but condescend to learn that the hysterical is not absolutely synonymous with the heroic, she might still perhaps redeem the great promise of her earliest Metropolitan triumphs. As it is, we have seen her in no character of late, upon which she has set so true a stamp of her native ability as upon this of *Nancy Sykes*. There is no situation on the stage, probably none in actual life, so trying as the act of getting one's self murdered; and Miss HERON in this dramatic picture is most brutally assassinated, in a manner which it does a critic's heart good to witness.

The most salient triumph of the play, however, it must be said, is won by Mr. WALLACK, who makes *Fagin the Jew* the fearful, odious and miserable creature that DICKENS, working then in the May-time of his genius, summoned into being. The scene in which the wretched *Fagin's* driveling despair at the advance of death is painted by Mr. WALLACK rises far above the level of melodrama. It is eloquent with the results of close and sincere study, vivified by the intense light of a quick and vigorous imagination.

The minor characters who make up the groupings of the "canvass" are well and skillfully cast. Mr. HOLLAND'S *Bumble* is, of course, egregious and inimitable. Mr. JOHNSTON makes as much as he can of the *Artful Dodger*, who hardly fills, however, the same space on the stage that is conceded to him in the novel. Miss BURKE'S *Oliver Twist* gives a very sincere, natural and touching outline of the character, to which a little more constant consciousness of the stage, and a trifle more of confidence in powers really worth relying upon, will give a warmer zest and a clearer relief. The movement of the piece, as we have said, is quick and spirited; the scenes very striking and effective, and the time occupied in representation so comfortably brief as to deserve a special allusion. A crowded house received the "dramatic picture" with steady applause, and the piece is no doubt destined to a "run." If Mr. JORDAN, in the interest of justice, will only allow himself, in the final tableau, to drop from his giddy height into the flames below, like *Don Giovanni* in the opera, the moral of the whole piece will be as complete as its stage effects are varied and entertaining.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Prof. Johnson on the Organic Principles of Plants—Dr. Fitch on the Hessian Fly and Wheat Midge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

At 11 o'clock to-day Prof. JOHNSON continued his subject commenced yesterday. The points on which he discoursed this morning are "The Proximate Organic Principles of the Plant—Cellulose, Starch, Dextrine, Sugar, Gluten, Albumen, Casein, Vegetable Oils and Acids." Water composes a large share of the vegetable kingdom, amounting sometimes, as in the case of turnips, to ninety per cent. Water is not chemically combined with the plant, but is mechanically held there. It can be driven off by heat, leaving the chemical constituents of the plant by themselves. These remains are subdivided into organic elements, or those which are the result of organized life, and inorganic or mineral. The former are also divided into carbo-hydrates, albumenoids, oils and acids. Some of these names are high-sounding, but they are necessary to the proper classification of substances. The carbo-hydrates, comprising the first four named, and a few others, are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Cellulose, starch, inulin and dextrine, are precisely alike in their chemical constitution, though widely different in appearance and function. Cellulose—known also as woody fibre—is the staple of all plants; it is, speaking generally, the wood of the plant. It can be extracted, as in the case of paper, this article being almost pure cellulose; is insoluble in water, but is soluble to a certain degree in the stomachs of the herbiverous animals. Man could make but little use of the woody fibre of hay, though the ox manages to extract some nutriment therefrom. Starch exists in the cells of all plants, and is obtained by breaking these cells and washing. It is, though insoluble in nature, readily digested by the fluids of the stomach. Its presence in any body can readily be told by an application of iodine, this substance turning it to a bluish purple, which no other substance will do. Inulin exists in many vegetables, and is abundant in the Jerusalem artichoke, thereby making this vegetable an excellent article for the farmer. Dextrine is the substance known in the shops as British Gum. Mucilage and gum also belong to the organic elements; the former being seen in the jelly of seeds, and the latter often seen exuding from the tree. It seems to be a sort of excrement, or something which the plant has no further use for. There are three kinds of sugars: the cane, being the products of the cane, the maple, the beet and other plants, and distinguished from the other two by crystalizing; the fruit and the grape sugars are slightly different in their composition from the cane, and are not found in a solid state.

One prominent characteristic of all these bodies is that they can all be readily changed from one into the other. Some of these changes can be effected in the chemist's laboratory, others require the vital force of nature; thus cellulose can be changed into dextrine or sugar, but no method has yet been discovered to make dextrine or sugar into the trunk of a tree. These interchanges, however, will be of value yet, and the industrial chemists of Europe have made sugar of sawdust, but not sufficiently cheap to raise the price of the latter. The lecture closed with a short account of oils and acids.

Dr. FITCH followed Professor JOHNSON at 3 P. M. Subject—"Hessian Fly and Wheat Midge." The fly is supposed to have been introduced into this country by the Hessian troops, whence its name, in straw landed on Long Island about the year 1776. Its ravages at that time were not great in Europe, but it seemed to find a congenial element here and spread with fearful rapidity. All insects from foreign countries are greater pests here than in the countries whence they come. So much more extensive were its depredations here that for years it was supposed to be a different insect from any in Europe. Professor DANA and Mr. HERRICK (of this College) in 1834 proved the Hessian fly to be of European origin. Of late years it has not been so destructive as formerly, owing to the prevalence of parasitic insects which make it their prey. The best remedy is a fertile soil. Sow late in September, graze, if necessary, while the fly is depositing her eggs; roll, too, in Fall and Spring. On soils of medium fertility sow the hardier varieties of wheat, some of which are fly proof.

But the midge is the great pest of the wheat grower. Go out to a wheat field at evening in the middle of June, carrying with you a lighted candle, and myriads of these creatures will swarm about you. This little animal is the wheat midge—the *cicidomyia tritici* of the entomologist. It was long known in England, but was supposed to be vegetable, not animal. The disease there was for years called a mildew, and it was not until the labors of MARSHAM and KIRBY, in 1797, that it was shown to be the work of an animal. After giving an account of the transformations of the insect, the lecturer proposed two remedies—the first, catching them in nets in the evening, a not difficult operation in a small field—the second, the importation of some parasitic insect, such as exists in Europe, to check its depredations. The ichneumon-fly is always found in England wherever the midge is prevalent. This insect punctures the larvæ of the midge, in time destroying its life.

The joint-worm of Virginia, and the chinch-bug of Illinois, were alluded to. The Western States have congratulated themselves that they were free, so far as wheat is concerned, from noxious insects, but they have in the chinch-bug a greater pest than even the midge. This animal destroys the grain by piercing the plant and drawing out its sustenance. It likes wheat best, but will attack oats, corn, and grass; a giant stalk of Illinois corn it will kill in three days. In the harvest-fields, the feet of the workmen riding on the reaping-machines are completely enveloped by them. They emit the same loathsome stench as the bed-bug, rendering harvesting a nauseating operation. They are found in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Our knowledge of these insects is as yet too limited to attempt to prescribe a remedy.

After the lecture, questions were propounded by the audience:

Question—Is sulphur in barns any remedy for the midge? No; sulphur kills no insect except the itch-mite. Apple caterpillars thrive in sulphur.

Question—Is the burning of the field after larvæ has entered the ground of any use? Should think not; is too well protected. Sowing salt at time of seeding? Should think not. Sowing lime on growing grain? No; Hessian fly works in rye.

This evening Mr. EATON and a reception at Prof. SALISBURY'S. AGRICOLA.

By a fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. Noble, in Charleston, Me., that gentleman and his son, aged 17 years, were burned to death. The younger children, with their mother, only escaped by one of them being awakened in consequence of the report of a loaded gun, which was discharged when the flames reached it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Card from John B. Dunham.

THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND PIANO CONTROVERSY.

An advertisement has appeared in the daily papers forbidding manufacturers of piano-fortes using the bass over-strings in their instruments.

This card is to inform the public and the manufacturers that the improvement of the over-strings in grand pianos is open to all, and that all the prolonged discussion of their merits as an American invention amounts to nothing, as there is at the present time

AN OVER-STRUNG GRAND PIANO,
MADE IN RUSSIA SEVERAL YEARS AGO,
in possession of a gentleman of this City, in whose house it has been for
OVER TWO YEARS.

Parties desiring further information upon the subject can gain it by applying to the undersighed.

The subscriber will continue to furnish the over-strung grand Pianos to all who may desire them.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:

GENTLEMEN—The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton and No. 48 Ann-st., occupied by us and Robert Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire.

The stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank bills, were in one of your champion safes, and after being exposed to the fiery ordeal for 30 hours, it has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe than yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Elastic Vulcanized Rubber Goods.

HORACE H. DAY having given public notice of an auction sale, THIS DAY, of all his elastic woven and braided goods of vulcanized India-rubber, I hereby give notice that this is an attempt by Day to place these goods out of his hands before a decision of the Court can arrest him, and that all purchasers will be held liable to me if they undertake to sell or use the same without my license. WM JUDSON, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, Feb. 3, 1860.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

The "Riggs Truss," besides being water-proof, durable, and always clean, possesses the still greater advantages of saving the cord from injury and of contracting instead of enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome-st.

Thinkers, Writers, Speakers—Including the basis of success in business, is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT. Charts, with written description of character, given daily at No. 308 Broadway.

Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Selling Off at Genin's.—An advertisement announcing the immediate sale, without reserve, of the extensive stock of GENIN'S BAZAAR, appears in our Dry Goods column to-day.

MARRIED.

TOMPKINS—UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Dr. De Hasse, JORDAN D. TOMPKINS, of Greenburgh, Westchester County, to MARIA LOUISE UNDERHILL, of this City.

BYROM—CLARKE—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Mr. HENRY BYROM to Miss BETTIE P. CLARKE, daughter of Alexander Clarke, Esq., all of this City.

WAY—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, by Rev. James L. Shock, Mr. DAVID T. WAY to Miss MARY B. MOORE, all of this City.

MAXWELL—BEADLESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. WM. D. MAXWELL to MARY, daughter of E. Beadleston, Esq.

DIED.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, Mrs. MARY MILLER, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, J. B. Miller, No. 92 West 13th-st.

ROOME.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM HENRY, oldest son of Wm. J. and Mary A. Roome, of water on the brain, aged 4 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 187 Mott-st., on Friday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, ZALLIE, only son of William H. and Sarah F. Sanford, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The funeral will be attended at Westport, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LAYMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, STEPHEN D. LAYMAN, aged 43 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 604 Washington-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2, EMILY ISABEL, only child of Charles W. and Elizabeth N. Bleecker, aged 21 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 2, MARY, only daughter of Thomas and Adelia Carroll, in the 5th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 East 27th st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, JAMES MILES, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Troy-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WYCKOFF.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2, PHOEBE, relict of Henry J. Wyckoff, in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WELLS.—In Williamsburgh, of dropsy, FRANK R., youngest child of John B. and Adeline E. Wells, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 25 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WOHLRABE.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, of dropsy, ERNESTINA FREDERICKA, wife of Andrew Wohlrabe, aged 54 years.

Her remains will be taken from Stapleton by the 12 o'clock boat, on Friday next, Feb. 3, to the Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

ADAMS.—At Springfield, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 27, HANNAH BYERS, widow of the late Rufus Adams, of Canterbury, Conn., aged 78 years.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Browne, and of Mrs. Gleason and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. BROWNE, from the residence of her mother, No. 1 Irving-place, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

TALLMAN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, suddenly, Mrs. HANNAH TALLMAN, relict of the late Jacob Tallman, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Martin Nevius, Albany-st. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

HOYT.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 2, ALICE MARIA, daughter of Oliver and Maria Hoyt, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt, Stamford, to meet the 8 A. M. and 12¼ M. trains from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 55, Feb. 2, 1860.
29, 13, 38, 72, 71, 64, 35, 31, 18, 20, 53, 24, 21.
Class No. 56, Feb. 2, 1860.
75, 16, 70, 6, 36, 12, 59, 23, 72, 65, 67, 34, 9.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb 2, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OCO OR DENTAL SNUFF.

The new Parisian Dentrifice. Unequaled for its cleansing and preservative qualities. GOLDEN AND SILVER BANDED. For sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and all druggists

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
AND
IRON & SULPHUR POWDERS.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is a thin, transparent, oily fluid, extracted by chemical processes from the purified juices of the Olive and the Pine. The Magnetic or Concentrated Curative Power existing in J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, renders it an instantaneous and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is Inhaled, Taken and Applied. When it is Inhaled, its healing *Balsamic Odors* are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes* and all the *Air Cells of the Lungs*, relieving at once any pain or oppression and healing all irritation or inflammation of any of the Breathing Organs.

INTERNAL PAINS CEASE WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN.
EXTERNAL PAINS CEASE WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED.
No Disease can spread in or from any house where Olive Tar is applied to the sick, or where it is kept over heated water.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Increase the Nervous or Vital Forces of the Body.
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION, AND
THEY REGULATE ALL THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY.

These Powders do not sicken nor purge; they are compounded with sugar, and are agreeable to the taste.

WE HAVE SELECTED THE FOLLOWING FROM OUR NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor of the Independent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.

Having been greatly troubled for twenty years with a very obstinate CATARRH, I last year made an experiment with Dr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, inhaling and taking it, and also took Dr. J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and have continued their use to the present time. I am happy to say that the disease, though not wholly removed, is very materially mitigated, and I intend to continue their use till cured.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

From Rev. Mr. Cronk, General Agent of "American Bible Union."
OFFICE NO. 350 BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan 18, 1860.

DR. J. R. STAFFORD—*My Dear Sir:* Having been for some time troubled with an affection of the Throat and Right Lung, which becoming somewhat serious, I was induced, through the recommendation of a friend, to try your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders. Under the influence of these Remedies, I am happy to say, the difficulties have been entirely removed.

Respectfully yours, D. W. C. CRONK.

The following editorial is written by Rev. Dr. Leonard, editor of the Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter.

DR. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—As this is the season for colds and pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used DR. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great confidence in them as a TONIC, imparting to the system generally *strength and vigor*. We have tested both, and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a practical and scientific chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of physiology.

[*From D. A. Mitchell, Esq., a retired Banker.*
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, Jan. 8, 1859.

DR. STAFFORD—*Dear Sir:* For the last three years I have suffered from "BRONCHITIS," gradually getting worse. I seriously thought of spending the Winter and Spring in the South, but I have used your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, and am *Cured.*

Your Remedies have been frequently recommended to me by the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and by other friends who had used them; but as I always relied on my physician, I could not be persuaded to try any experiment, until I got so bad that it was with difficulty that I could speak, or even swallow my food. As a last resort, however, and, with little faith, (as I frankly admit,) I tried them. The effect was magical! *The relief immediate.* In a week or ten days after commencing their use, the contrast between my feelings *then* and *formerly* was so great, that I considered myself cured.

All the inflammation and swelling about my throat is *entirely gone*, and a considerable time has since elapsed, and I have had no return of my complaint.

I have recently applied your Olive Tar to a bad Sprain, and found that I was cured in a very short time.

Very truly yours, D. A. MITCHELL.

The following is from a lady who for several years has had charge of the Davies (Episcopal) Parish School in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 19, 1858.

DR. J. R. STAFFORD, NEW-YORK: During the past two years I have frequently used and administered your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, and always with great success.

SCARLET FEVER.—*Your Olive Tar is a specific for the cure and prevention of Scarlet Fever.* During the past Winter there have been between twenty and thirty cases among the scholars of the Parish School under my charge, all of which I have personally attended, and in every case I have given from *three to five drops of Olive Tar* on sugar as often as the pain or dryness seemed to demand it, but not oftener than every hour. I also frequently bathed the throat and chest with OLIVE TAR, rubbing it briskly in with the bare hand. When the inside of the mouth or throat was very sore, I would occasionally cleanse it with a linen cloth, moistened with OLIVE TAR. Under this treatment relief was, in every instance, soon apparent, and the cure usually effected in a very few days, without leaving any bad results from the disease. OLIVE TAR emits an agreeable odor, which perfectly DISINFECTS the atmosphere, and prevents the spread of the disease. Scarlet Fever has never been more malignant than during the past Winter.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—I have seen a child so sick with *Inflammation of the Lungs* that it was given up by the physician, and was, to all appearances, *dying*, restored to perfect health by the use of your OLIVE TAR and IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR CROUP.—I give 5 or 6 drops of OLIVE TAR, on sugar, and apply OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest, rubbing it well in; then I moisten a piece of flannel with OLIVE TAR and apply it to the chest and throat. *Relief is immediately perceptible.*

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—I apply the OLIVE TAR same as in Croup, and rub it on the *spine* at least twice a day, and give five drops of OLIVE TAR, on sugar, night and morning, or oftener when the cough is very tight. This treatment *at once relieves*, and the disease soon disappears.

FOR SCROFULOUS SORES, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD AND ERUPTIONS.—I have had frequent occasion to use your IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS and OLIVE TAR, and in every case their good effects soon manifested themselves, relieving at once, and soon curing the most obstinate cases.

YOUR IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS are excellent for all forms of Nervousness and Weaknesses.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.—The application of your OLIVE TAR always affords immediate relief.

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FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES ON 2D-AV., NOS. 501, 503, 519, 521, 555, 563, 569. All of the above houses are new; are rented so as to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. Also, two of the best corners on the avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH. 136½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. House three stories high, well built, and in good condition; high stoop, water closets, bath room; chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED—TOGETHER or separately, 14 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., convenient to North River.
THURBER BAILEY,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 288 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

A PLOT OF NINE LOTS ON MURRAY Hill, and a plot of 12 lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale, at a price and terms that offer great inducements to capitalists, contractors or builders. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., west, in one of the best locations in the City; house well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order; for further particulars address A. B., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 57 HENry-st., lot, 26x100; house, 25x45, with two story extension for bath-room, with hot and cold water ranges. Apply to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE-st., together with seven years' unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS OF GROUND, WITH buildings thereon, known as Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19, 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Apply to THOS. MACFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. W. SANDFORD, BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 271 Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., has opened as above an office for the purchase, sale and exchange of real estate. Also the renting of houses and the collection of the rents. He will take entire charge of any property intrusted to him, attend to the repairs and make it produce the best possible income. With permission he refers to the following gentlemen:
JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Clinton, cor. Carroll-st., }
E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., 65 West Warren-st., } Brooklyn.
A. D. POLHEMUS, Esq., No. 123 Dean-st., }
R. A. READING, Esq., Sun Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan., 1860.

TO LANDLORDS.—THE ADVERTISER IS HAVing repeated applications for houses and parts of houses in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Landlords can be supplied with desirable tenants by applying to
ROBT. E. BABB,
Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT [illegible] SALE.—ONE OF THE oldest and finest [illegible] Jersey, situated on the east bank of the P[illegible], about three-quarters of an hour from New-Y[illegible] containing about 200 acres of highly cultivated [illegible] together with mansion house and n[illegible], stables, coach-houses, barns, cattle-sheds, and yards, piggeries, henneries, &c. The dwelling is located in the centre of a beautiful lawn of several acres, filled with fine old shade-trees, shrubs and plants. The land is meadow, woodland, plow-land and pasture, owned and occupied by the present family for many years, and is now offered for sale to close the estate. To any parties wishing a delightful and elegant country residence, within Murray Hill distance of Trinity Church and Wall-street, the above is worthy of a full examination. The estate has a large water-front on the Passaic, with boat-house, fish-house, &c., and can be sold in 30, 40, or 50 acre parcels, or as an entirety, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises.
P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED by L. SILLIMAN IVES, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. The house is substantially built of brick, with hollow walls, furnished with hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, gas, range, Bartlett's heating furnace, and possessing all the conveniences of a first-class city dwelling, together with sixteen or more lots of ground to suit the purchaser. The position commands a magnificent view extending thirty miles up the North River, and downwards to the Bay. The Hudson River Railroad passes by the premises which are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; trains are running at all hours north and south, and will convey passengers from Manhattanville in forty-five minutes to the lower part of the City. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st., or to B. SMITH, 152d-st. and 9th-av., Washington Heights.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED, AT NEWBURGH—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also has a good kitchen-garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty, healthy condition; also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO SECURE A pleasant home for the Summer, within one hour's ride of New-York, can rent a large and commodious house near Astoria, within 3½ miles of Central Park. It is a most desirable and healthy locality, embowered in shade and fruit-trees, with a lawn of five acres, sloping to the Sound, and commanding a view of great beauty. Carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c., attached, And also, if desired, 50 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to
MERRIAM HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Wanted to lease, for two or more years, possession to be given on or before the 1st day of April. The locality must be unexceptionable, the dwelling, out-buildings, &c., must be first-class, having from 20 to 30 acres of land attached, all in complete order. Must be within 1½ hours of the City by railroad, and not to exceed 1½ miles from the dépôt. A person having such a place will address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, stating location, description and rent.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house, pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and a large garden, well stocked with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho.
N. SPRAGUE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie, or CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, Park Bank.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT fronting on the Hudson, near Dobbs' Ferry Station; as eligibly situated as any other, possessing every modern advantage, and offered much below cost. For full particulars apply to M. K. COUZENS, Surveyor, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or at Dobbs' Ferry.

THREE COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON to rent, at Hastings, five minutes from cars and steamboat, eligibly situated; $250 to $300. Particulars with M. K. COUZENS, Agent for country property, No. 51 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a select plot of ground, of 11 acres, with fine river front, running from King's Bridge Road to the Hudson River. Also, one of 22 acres, equally good, in the same vicinity. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 90 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR ONE OR MORE years, a house in the country of eight to twelve rooms, at a moderate rent, of convenient access to the City. New-Jersey preferred. Address J. T., Box No. 1,475, stating price, &c.

FARMS.

TARRYTOWN.—SPRING HILL FARM.—FOR sale, a superior farm of 70 acres situated about midway between Tarrytown and White Plains, near Hall's Corner, lately occupied by Dr. Hammond. The improvements consist of a new house, two barns, orchard, &c. The land is first class, a few acres being in wood, but no waste land. There are several fine springs on the premises, one or two of which are higher than the house, from which there is a view of the Hudson River. The location is very healthy, and in the immediate vicinity of a church, school, store, &c. Terms very liberal. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, near the premises, or at No. 38 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, one mile west from Hart's Corners' Station, Harlem Railroad, 120½ acres of good land, good house, out-buildings new, plenty of fruit, healthy location; a good grass or grain farm; schools, churches, &c., convenient; would trade in part for improved City property, North of 40th-st. and West of 3d-av. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 282 8th-av. If not sold by March will then be rented; no agents need apply.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of Kings County.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County of 125 acres, 44 miles from the City, in a good state of cultivation; new house; other good buildings; also, a man. And wanted to rent, a farm in Connecticut with the stock. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE, NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Containing 100 acres, well improved, with good houses and out-buildings; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Also, a farm of 21 acres, near White Plains. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

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Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

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SKATES VERY CHEAP.—THE REMAINING stock of our Philadelphia Club Skates and fine English and German Skates, for ladies and gentlemen, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FOLSOM & STEVENS, No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

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These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.
A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING SITUATED ON the southwest corner of Fourth and Mercer sts. (now occupied by McKensie & O'Hara, plumbers, &c.) The premises will be rented for a term of years. The store and upper floors are large and commodious. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 Tenth-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the two lots, now occupied as a marble-yard, Nos 97 and 99 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., about 44 by 90 feet, on which the owner proposes to build one or two first-class stores to suit the views of the lessee. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE HOUSE over J. B. Miller & Co.'s store, No. 387 Canal-st.; gas, chandeliers, water, &c. First-rate place for dentist, millinery, or wholesale ribbon store. Possession immediately. Inquire in the store.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-st., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 200 feet west of Broadway. Apply to
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF THE building, now being erected on the northwest corner of 4th and Greene sts. Possession given on 1st May next. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST.—Ocean House, next door to West-st., one of the best locations in the City for a person who understands his business; 42 finished rooms; bar room 70 feet deep. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 WALL-ST., FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of JUNG & LOSEE, IN the basement; or R. EMERSON, Esq., fourth floor.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family: a high-stoop, three-story, 25 feet front house, with all the modern improvements; located between 17th and 32d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rent from $1,000 to $1,200; possession 1st May. Address Box No. 2,866 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE, in this City, for which cash and a splendid farm, (100 acres,) well located in Westchester County, fully stocked, will be given, or sold low for cash.
W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FOR A number of years, three or four lofts in a substantial building, for manufacturing purposes. Must be below Chambers-st., and not too far from Broadway. Address F. A. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

FACTORY WANTED.—SPACE REQUIRED, about 20x50. Apply to ISAAC DAVEGA, No. 70 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 32, 34 AND 36 WEST-31st st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Parlor and extension-room of No. 36; front parlor and bedroom on second floor; also, two or three large and small rooms to let, together or separately, with board, as above. First-class accommodations. Ring at No. 34.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A VERY NICELY FURNISHED parlor with an adjoining room, with board on the first floor of a brown stone house with modern improvements. No. 3 St. Mark's-place.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SEcond floor front can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE, WELL-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 38 1st-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN IN A PRIvate family; wanted in Brooklyn in a pleasant location convenient to a car route by a gentleman, wife and infant, a nice, comfortable room with fire and gas; the gentleman takes his meals at home Sundays only, and prefers furnishing his room himself. Any parties having rooms answering the above description and at a moderate price, will call or address J. HART, No. 141 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, by a single gentleman, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Location above 14th-st., west side. Terms moderate. Address, stating full particulars, D., Box No. 376 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE permanent board, in a small strictly private family, for his daughter, where she can feel at home; West side; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address BOARD, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen; convenient to Broadway; and all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 422 4th-st., called No. 9 Albion-place.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

TO LET—WITH FULL BOARD, (DINNER AT 5) a large front parlor and bedroom, elegantly furnished, in a strictly private family, in 28th st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Address F., Box No. 451 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms, will full board. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at 36 East 13th-st.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, with $40,000 cash capital, can enter as an active or special partner (an active partner preferred) with a manufacturing firm that has already that amount invested. The object of a partnership is extension, and thereby monopoly of a trade that has unnaturally been confined to another city because "the right men have not been in the right place." The house can show by their books what they are now doing, and have got the guarantee of the jobbers of this City to buy nowhere else under certain conditions, which conditions are most advantageous to comply with. A man with a large Southern interest would be more desirable. The field of operations is unlimited, and the business respectable, pleasant, and profitable.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE WHOLESALE GROCERY OR PROVISION TRADE.—A party having from five to six thousand dollars in cash wishes to meet with a house having an established trade, where capital and experience would be an acquisition. Address for two days, with real name, location, &c., A. H., Box No. 2,288 Post-office, New-York. Agents need not answer.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY WANTED.—A gentleman whose time is but part occupied as Secretary of a Company in Philadelphia, would like to have the Agency for some responsible New-York Company or Mercantile house. Ample references both in New-York and Philadelphia. Address M. M., care of James McCully, Philadelphia Post-office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 to $8,000, in an established and safe mercantile business, done mostly for cash. Those satisfied with a fair remuneration for the use of their money, and willing to take the ordinary risk of business, will please address A. W., Box No. 486 Post office. Satisfactory references and explanations given.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A PERSON WITH A small cash capital can find a rare opportunity for purchasing a business in the perfumery line, where a safe and profitable business can be done without hazard. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A NEW AND useful patent will be sold to an enterprising man with some capital. The invention is simple but truly valuable, and no one need apply unless really desirous to purchase. Such a person may learn particulars by calling at No. 99 William-st., below John-st.

$65 A MONTH CAN BE MADE BY MEN of probity and intelligence, North, East, South and West, in a light, agreeable and respectable business, requiring an investment of only $100. Apply, personally, at No. 66 West 13th-st. No letters answered.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID TABLES FOR SALE, everything complete, for $250 and $300, and warranted. I have no successor in my business, but am making tables for private and public use.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

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Have for sale on liberal terms and at low prices, a complete assortment of the newest and richest designs of
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With every variety of
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22 TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS. 22

Letters Patent of the United States, dated Oct. 4, 1859, re-issued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as DEALERS may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each Skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. application for license can be made to S. H. Doughty, No. 22 John-st., or William King, No. 153 West 28th-st.

JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860. E. S SHELDON.

W. S. & C. THOMSON & CO., OSBORN & CHEESMAN, and J. WILCOX & CO., are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

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TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

The stock has been reduced to such prices as to command immediate purchasers.

Laces and embroideries; parasols, hosiery and gloves; youth's clothing; gents' furnishing goods; ladies' and children's shoes; misses' wardrobes; infants' ward robes; small boys' suits; ladies' under-linen; ladies' robes de chambre; ladies' and children's bonnets; boys' and girls' fancy hats; ladies' and children's furs; sleigh robes and gloves; gents' hats and caps; boys' and youths' soft hats.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

WET, WET, WET CORSETS.
Our last invoice of fine French Corsets, having been damaged on the voyage, will be sold at prices that will astonish our lady friends. Now is the time for great bargains. MOORE'S, Nos. 293 and 341 Grand-st.

TICKETS FOR DRY GOODS.
Tickets for all kinds of Dry Goods for sale. Dry Goods refolded as originally imported. Spotted Gloves restored. Damaged Dry Goods refinished, by
SALISBURY & CO.,
Dry Goods Refinishers and Packers, No. 66 Vesey-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-fronts, $1 25; also a large stock of the celebrated Werley Paris corsets, very cheap, usual price $4 50; misses' corsets and skirts; zephyr worsted, 15c.; Shetland, 10c; ladies' pages, 12½c. At MRS. ELGER'S, No. 888 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

NET HOSIERY AND GLOVES—LADIES White and Brown Cotton Hose, Men's Brown Half-hose, Children's Mixt Hose, Lisle Thread Gloves, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the public and the parents of her pupils, that her institution has reopened at No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av. There is a primary department. Omnibus for pupils residing at a distance. Special classes for pupils wishing to perfect themselves in the French language. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of the Rutger's Institute, will be happy to present to parents her testimonials of success.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. A new quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb. 6. Pupils are received at any time, and furnished with full or partial board at the Institute, if desired. Circulars and any further information will be furnished by the Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 3. ALFRED GREENLEAF.

BOYS' FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SHELBURNE FALLS, NEAR GREENFIELD, MASS.—Boys thoroughly prepared for College or for business. The Principal and circulars may be seen at the Pearl-st. House, in this City, on Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. Circulars sent on application.
E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Nos. 62 Bowery, New-York, and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE gives 3 months, 78 lessons, in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book-keeping lessons unlimited, for $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20. Ladies' Writing lessons $2; 16 lessons. Boys, $3 per month.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 58 West 33d-st.

A NATIVE OF FRANCE WOULD GIVE lessons, either in French or Italian, at $5 per quarter. Address FRANCIS, Station D Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first institutions in the country, and experienced in teaching, desires a position either in a school or family. Is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches, French, Latin, Spanish, Painting, &c. Can produce the best of testimonials. Address L. H. E., care of J. H. Hart & Co., No. 228 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment in a school, institute, or family; she teaches English, French, (which she speaks.) German, Latin and drawing. A modest salary would be accepted, in consideration of a comfortable home. Address Y. X., Keyport, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS PART OF her time disengaged would like to meet with some pupils for English, music, drawing, or languages; the upper part of the City prefered. Unexceptionable references given. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A BOSTON LADY, WITH EXCELlent testimonials, wishes a situation as governess in a family, or teacher of piano-forte and singing in a school. Address Miss GARDNER, No. 91 Warren-st., Boston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF MAthematics and Natural Science, by a gentleman who has spent several years in the study of these branches in one of the best Colleges in this country. No objection to go South or West. Address for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 96 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on
FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable productive property:

BOWERY—The five story brown-stone front store and lot, No. 257 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; 25x100.

FOURTH-AV.—The three four-story stores and lots, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREENE-ST.—The two three-story, attic and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 222 and 224 Greene-st., between Amity and 4th sts.; each 20x99.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction on
SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860,
At 1 o'clock, at the American Hotel, Sing Sing,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:

The elegant country seat of the late John S. Jones, on the banks of the Hudson, at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of a splendid marble mansion, 50x50, three stories and cupola, containing 26 rooms; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, hennery, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres of land, magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the River is unsurpassed. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The very valuable land, consisting of about 45½ acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the Hudson River and adjoining the land of J. G. Boker, and land late of Abraham Leggett. It has the finest building sites on the River, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Anson G. Phelps, Edwin Bartlett, John G. Boker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and another opportunity like the present will perhaps never occur. Will be sold in parcels or together.

The two large and extensive valuable foundries at Sing Sing, with the improvements, including one steam engine in each, with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the dépôt.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

HAGGERTY & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GREAT TRADE SALE.—By HAGGERTY & CO., on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Nos. 279 and 281 Broadway, on a credit of six months, shirred and corrugated patent vulcanized rubber elastic fabrics, embracing the entire importation and manufacture this season of Horace H. Day. This stock will include every style and kind of elastic piece goods, in cotton, silk, union and mohair, both domestic and foreign. Also, 150 cases of vulcanized rubber suspenders, embracing all the numbers, kinds and styles, of Day's manufacture; men's, women's and children's; 50 cases elastic cambric and silk frills, from ½ inch wide up to 1½ inch, in every shade of color, put up expressly for retail trade, in pieces of 12 yards, 24 and 36; 30,000 yards silk-woven imported shoe goring, embracing 4, 4½ and 5 inch wide, all silk and silk and cotton; 25 000 yards Day's manufacture assorted width in cambric, both black and white lining; shoe sandlings and tapes, 15 cases assorted, from single cord up to 7 cord, in silk and cotton; pocket-book manufacturers' elastic, an invoice embracing all styles and colors; hatters' and umbrella makers' elastic trimmings, assorted styles and qualities; skirt makers' elastic, in variety, including the new Balmoral pattern, &c., &c. All these goods will have the license stamp of Horace H. Day, authorizing their sale, and subject to no further claim for patent privilege.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THAT LARGE plot of ground, 151x100, comprising six lots on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., belonging to the estate of O. Mauran, deceased. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LEONARD-STREET—The large and valuable lot of ground situated on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., being 26 feet front on Leonard-st., and 100 feet on Church-st., together with the brick buildings thereon erected.

Also, the five lots adjoining on Leonard-st.; each lot being 25 feet front and 100 feet in depth.

TERMS—75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
JAMES E. MAURAN, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut corner etageres, mahogany work tables, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, ingrain stair carpets, Brussels do., mahogany hat stand, feather beds, mahogany marble-top commode, oak sideboard, mahogany bookstand, dressing tables, straw paillasses, blankets, cottage bedsteads, black walnut do., mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth, mahogany sofas, in blue brocatelle. Also, an assortment of kitchen ware, China, crockery and glass ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, Beaver, Bleecker and Morton sts. (to divide an estate.)
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON BROADWAY (south-east corner of Beaver-st.)—The six-story brick house and lot No. 8. Lot 22 by about 85.
ON BEAVER-ST. (adjoining above)—The three-story brick building and Lot No. 6. Lot 27x20.2.
ON BLEECKER-ST. (south-west corner of Morton st.)—three-story brick house (with store) and lot No. 256. Lot 18x59.
ON MORTON-ST. (adjoining above)—The three-story brick house (with store) and lot No. 6. Lot 16x36.
Maps, terms and full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON AVENUE C, FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON AV. C—6 lots, west side, between 15th and 16th sts.
ON 15TH-ST—16 lots, north side, bet. Avenues B and C.
ON 16TH-ST.—18 lots, south side, bet. Avenues B and C.
Street lots, 25x103.3, and Avenue lots 23x88 each,
The avenues and streets are sewered. The location and terms offer great inducements to builders and others, as 75 per cent. can remain five years on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 9 AND 11 ATTORNEY-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of William Chardavoyne, deceased, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., west side, between Division and Grand sts. The houses are in good order, have gas and Croton water, and are well adapted for the residences of genteel private families. Lots each 18.9x100. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable store property No. 196 Broadway, east side, about 50 north of Johnst Lot 22.11½ and 21.7x162 and 161.11. The store is 5 stories high and about 155 feet deep—renting for $8,000. Building has walls. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of
S. S. BLACKWELL,
BENJ. BROWN,
Executors estate of J. H. Blackwell, deceased.

WM. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WM. H. RADFORD will sell, on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at stable No. 185 Elm-st., near Broome, the effects of JAMES McKELVEY, deceased, consisting of horses, carts, sleds, harness, &c. By order of
S. P. RUSSEL, Public Administrator.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO. 13 PARK-ROW.—Particular attention given to the disposal of furniture, stocks, real estate, books, stationery, pictures and engravings, coins, autographs, fancy goods and merchandise in general.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, cor. Pearl st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, furs, sewing machines, stoves, &c.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer. No. 142 Broadway.
THIS DAY, FEB. 3, AT 11 A. M., CATAlogue sale of Furs, Robes, Guitars, Cigars, Hardware, Paintings, &c.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.
Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into familes by the day or week.
MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 30TH, TWO NOTES AS FOLLOWS: G. M. Jacob & Co., dated Nov. 15, three months to their own orders, $344 07; Jan. 2, same, 60 days, order of G. D. Davis & Co., $567 56; both payable at Irving Bank. Payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at G. D. DAVIS & CO'S., No. 172 Centre-st.

LOST—ON THE 30TH INST., A DIAMOND PIN, single stone, weighing within a fraction of 4 carats. The stone can be readily identified by the subscribers, who will pay a liberal reward for its recovery.
FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 287 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris, and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LIGHT COACH built to order by Wood Brothers; it has been used a few times only, is fully equal to new, and will be sold low. Apply to JAMES YETMAN, No. 96 Broome-st.

MEDICAL.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL J[illegible]
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the [illegible] for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of [illegible] is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR O[illegible] antly flavored, taken without nausea, and [illegible] cause constipation after use. It is the best [illegible] for children. To be had of the inventor, No. [illegible] and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, P[illegible] MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agent[illegible]

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER
Cures all derangements of
THE LIVER, THE SECRETIONS,
THE KIDNEYS, THE GLANDS,
THE DIGESTION, THE CUTANEOUS SURFACE.
Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel, gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Soberi[illegible]
Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles.
Wholesale Agent,
S. T. THOMPSON,
No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., [illegible] doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, incl. ding Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New-York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept.* [illegible] 1850.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the Cure of all diseases, defects and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs. Extreme cases effectually treated. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.
Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 513 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 1, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the City six cents,) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 18[illegible], for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS, }
THOMAS McMANUS, } Building
MICHAEL FALIHEE, } Committee.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND UPHOLSTERERS.—Cheap, comfortable and wholesome Beds for the million. The Robertson Patent, for cotton, felt or p[illegible] mattresses, has recently been extended for the term of seven years. The reputation of this mattress is now permanently established, and generally conceded to be superior in every respect to wool, hair, husk, moss or any other kind of bed in use. From the nature of the material used and the manner of constructing them, they are perfectly clean and healthy, free from all vermin or pestiferous odors, and retain their elasticity and softness for any length of time, and can be made at one half the cost of hair. The subscriber is now prepared to grant licenses to responsible parties for the manufacture and sale of the same on favorable terms.
G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1859		$1,595,901 56
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	$485,434 73	
Amount of interest received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	71,517 71	
Net amount of rents received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	7,288 97	
Amount of endowment premiums	142 81—	564,384 22
Total		$2,160,285 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$242,045 65	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, &c.	35,647 09	
Amount paid for canceled notes, and return premiums on canceled policies, and for purchased policies	28,032 95	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	15,241 62	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to Physicians and Trustees	16,488 52	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges, and office expenses	6,628 05	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	49,868 66—	393,152 54
		$1,767,133 24

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$31,305 49	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	258,870 79	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	583,998 39	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life Policies bearing interest	75,315 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1860	20,550 38	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860	36,488 77	
Rents accrued up to Jan 1 1860	1,708 34	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	26,445 19—	
		$1,767,133 24

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1860, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALF. FREEMAN, M. D.,
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,
DAVID DOWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,
JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE GREER,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN MAIRS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
LORING ANDREWS,
RUSSELL DART,
WM. H. APPLETON,
PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners, { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. 27, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1859:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859		$4,497,468 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1859		1,396,178 85
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,893,647 13

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859		$4,480,947 02
Losses paid during the same period	$2,465,792 90	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	593,842 41	

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$2,567,021 01
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	955,510 00
Real Estate—Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	115,407 48
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,181,909 53
Cash in Bank	182,794 65
Total amount of Assets	$6,002,731 67

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1859, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$8,889,470
Additional profits, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860	1,539,000
Total profits for 17½ years	$10,428,470
The certificates previous to 1858, have been redeemed by cash	6,619,220
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st Jan., 1860	$3,809,250

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John D. Jones,
Chas. Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore
Chas. H. Russell,
L. Holbrook,
R. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
E. H. Gillilan,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Danl. S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Josh. J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
W. Sturgis, Jr.,
H. K. Bogert,
A. A. Low.
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor. Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
F. Westray,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1860.

THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIAN H. SAND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
HERMANN MARCUSE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
EDWARD SCHELL,
WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
JAMES HOY,
ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, cor 26th-st. and 4th-av., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Feb. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February next will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to call on Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., before the 10th of February, to consult on important matters in relation to the sale of the road under the recent decree of foreclosure.
Jan 30, 1860.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

$40.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved City property, in sums to suit. No commissions required. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO., No. 256 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Company's Rooms on Jan. 30, 1860,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
GEO. T. PLUMB,
GOYN T. DEFOREEST,
ALDEN WATTLES,
DANIEL TALMAGE,
J. RALPH SACKETT,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
Were chosen Directors for the ensuing year.

The Directors (elect) met at the Rooms of the Company on Jan 31, 1860, Alden Wattles was chosen President of the Board, and Daniel Talmage Secretary.

On motion.

Resolved, That no contract, binding the Company, be deemed valid except by the written consent of the President or Secretary, or by vote of the Board.
DANIEL TALMAGE, Secretary,
Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The holders of second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not already subscribed the Bondholders' Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of said Company, and who desire to participate in the advantages of the same, and preserve their interest, are requested to call at the office of Andrew H. Green, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st., and subscribe the same without delay. A majority of the bondholders have already subscribed the agreement, thus insuring the consummation of the plan. Dated Jan. 27, 1860.
ROBERT BAYARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gaslight Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BANKER OR MONEY BROKER.—With moderate cash capital, to step into a well-established, pleasant cash business, without risk; is offered only because the advertiser is obliged to be absent a large portion of his time. For full particulars call at No. 558 Broadway.
D. M. HODGES.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE BURLINGTON & MISSOURI River Railroad Company will pay the semi-annual interest, due Feb 1, on their First and Second Mortgage Bonds, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTION.—THE ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, 44th-st. and 6th-av., Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchange, and at private sale.

Branch office, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET. NEW-YORK, FEB. 1ST, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHILD, BOGERT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late partners will sign in liquidation.
BENJAMIN R. CHILD,
STEPHEN BOGERT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. JAMES MABBETT.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CHILD, BOGERT & KETCHAM. They will continue the Clothing business at the old stand, No. 62 Warren-st.
BENJAMIN R. CHILD,
STEPHEN BOGERT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. GEO. E. KETCHAM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO. expires this day.

Mr. E. G. Howe retiring, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
EDMUND G. HOWE,
F. M. KETCHUM.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of ROBBINS & APPLETON expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned without change of the firm name, ROYAL E. ROBBINS becoming a general partner from this date.
HENRY A. ROBBINS,
DANIEL F. APPLETON,
ROYAL E. ROBBINS, of Waltham, Mass.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED, having this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HUBBARD, BURGESS & CO., will continue the business of the late firm, (books and stationery,) in connection with the straw goods business, and have taken the lofts No. 78 Reade and No. 99 Church-st.
JOHN M. HUBBARD,
WALTON BURGESS,
EDMUND B. FAY,
CHARLES E. McGINLEY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. FRED. V. HAMLIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WATERS & TILTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by B. W. TILTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.
C. J. B. WATERS,
BENJ. W. TILTON.
The business will be carried on at the old stand No. 90 Fulton-st.
WATERS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of SMITH & IMRIE is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. JOHN IMRIE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HUBBARD & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN M. HUBBARD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. WALTON BURGESS.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 806 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dêpot corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.
9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.
3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.
Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M., and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dêpot of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c, *via* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb. 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LOB FRANKFELD against FREDERICK BOOSS and KATE or CATHARINE, his wife, Poleat C. Thompson, Dennis Priest, Renier V. Mooney, Jacob D. Woodruff, Andrew B. Grey, William G. Boardman, James A. Gray, Siberia Ott, William B. Reed, Ezekiel R. Thompson, Edward Green, John J. Glover, Henry L. Parsons, Edward Stone, John B. Nichols, D. S. Voorhies, James Hopkins, Daniel N. Hopkins and Jarves Irwin.—amended summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings aforesaid and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 7, 1859.
WILLIAM VENVILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney No. 140 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of November, 1859.
WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
3t-law6wF*. No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MATILDA E. BELL, Administratrix of VAN RENSSELAER BELL, deceased, against MARY M. ROE, CHARLES ROE, and others.—Foreclosure Sale.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1860, I, the Referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of February, 1860, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, the following property, mentioned and described in said judgment, to wit: "All that certain lot of land situate at Yorkville, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Westerly by First-avenue, easterly by a line drawn parallel to the said First-avenue, one hundred feet therefrom, southerly by a lot of land which was conveyed to Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, by Frederick H. Bartholomew, by a deed bearing date the ninth day of July, 1857, being a line drawn twenty-five feet and six inches northerly from a line drawn equidistant between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, being the same lot conveyed by Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, to Mary M. Roe, on the tenth day of August, 1858, and in dimensions one hundred feet deep by twenty-five feet and six inches wide.
Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1860.
HENRY W. CLARK, Referee.
E. J. PATTISON, Attorney. ja31-2aw3wT&F*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statues, FISHER AMES FISHER, insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. ja. 6-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF TIME.—NOTICE.—THE Veterans of the war of 1812, also the poor widows of veterans as well as the wealthy, will call at the Bounty Land Office and have their claims made for the use of clothing and equipments worn out and lost in the war of 1812, 13 and 14, the time being extended to March 1, 1860, No. 4 City Hall-place, next to the corner of Chambers st., third floor. COL. H. RAYMOND, Agent

BRITISH AGENCY.—D. M. STEVENS, LAW Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, No. 17 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, devotes exclusive attention to the tracing and recovering of property in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with references, sent on receipt of stamps.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $65.

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21, Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT
The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga, $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 4th February and 3d March—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST.

Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
BALTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS.
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.

LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.

Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1860.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.

These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

TO SKELETON SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Steel-top plate braiding machines, also winding and doubling machines for sale at reduced prices by WM. D. SLOAN, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear a report on the clothes bill, and make arrangements to celebrate Washington's birthday. Officers and members are requested to be punctual on this occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

A MAGNIFICENT AND VALUABLE WATCH DOG.—This splendid animal is a cross between St. Bernard and Newfoundland; he is one of the largest dogs in the City, and young and active. Any gentleman who admires such a noble creature of the canine tribe will find him an invaluable acquisition. Can be bought for a low price. J. C. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI—PURITANI.
MONDAY next, Feb. 6, at 8.
RETURN OF MISS PATTI,
And her farewell performances prior to her departure for Europe in the early Spring.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
MISS PATTI IN A NEW ROLE.
First night this season of Bellini's celebrated opera of
I PURITANI.
With the following great and complete cast.
Miss PATTI'S first appearance as Elvira.
BRIGNOLI'S first appearance as Arturo.
FERRI'S first appearance as Ricardo.
SUSINI'S first appearance as Georgio.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Breusing's.

The free-list entirely suspended. No notice will be taken of written applications.

Weber's celebrated opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ will be immediately produced with a complete cast including COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI, and JUNCA. A magnificent new scene, with new machinery, has been painted by Calyo for the incantation scene.

On Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, PATTI MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO NIGHT
WILL BE PRESENTED
An adaptation, by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story.
OLIVER TWIST.

Written in the early bloom of his genius, while his profession of reporter brought him—happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it—in daily contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners, the story of Oliver Twist develops more strongly than any other of Dickens' works that passion for picture, that large and loving humanity, that deep sympathy with human suffering, and all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly, on this earth, which has made his name, in a thousand of households, a name of blessing, and stamped him as the most earnest champion now living of family life and virtue, and the eternal foe of selfishness and vice. Long before aught of his found a home in print, little Paul, and little Nell, and little Oliver, had found a home in his big heart, and there he warmed them and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the heart, and forth sprang a story, a story full of all those sad things, and gay things, he had met in his daily walks in life, full of quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel voices and little merry bells and cheerful crackling fires, full of poor little children cast helplessly on cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends in human shape, who beat them and kept them to hard work—full, in fact, of all the features of London humanity, as seen by Charles Dickens. Full of such is the story of
OLIVER TWIST,
Which has been adapted for the stage by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and will be presented at the Garden on
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, Feb. 3.

All the great acting is simply individual nature directed by mimetic art and the extraordinary adaptibility of the great artists now gathered at the Winter Garden to represent the powerful types of characters contained in the story, first suggested to Mr. Jefferson the revival and fresh adaptation of this drama, which it may be remembered, created on its production at the Park, many years since, so strong an excitement. The character of Nancy Sykes, then played by Charlotte Cushman, being the character in which she first clutched her dramatic crown, will be sustained by
MATILDA HERON.
Fagin, the Jew, and Bill Sykes will find representatives in
J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and GEORGE JORDAN,
and never perhaps, as a whole, did characters fall into the hands of artists better fitted to them than those who will constitute the dramatic picture on Thursday night.

Matilda Heron	as	Nancy Sykes
J. W. Wallack	as	Fagin, the Jew
George Jordan	as	Bill Sykes
T. B. Johnston	as	The Art'ul Dodger
George Holland	as	Bumble
Mrs. W. R. Blake	as	Mrs. Corney
Ione Burke	as	Oliver Twist
Mr. J. H. Stoddart	as	Mr. Brownlow
Mrs. J. H. Stoddart	as	Mrs. Bedwin

Mr. Cline as Toby Cracket; Mr. Ponisi as Fang; Mr. Brown as Noah Claypole; Mr. Tree as Charley Bates; Miss Secor as Rose Maylie; Miss Gimber as Charlotte; Miss Waters as Susan.

The scenery for this drama has been painted by
MR. HAYS,
MR. RIVIERE,
MR. PERKINS.
The descriptive music has been composed by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Box book open fourteen days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.
PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel (stewart to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment.
ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight.
ACT 4.—1. Drawing-room in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.
Box Book now open, six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.

In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS.
realizing Lauder's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.

A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE
THE TREMENDOUS SENSATION
Upon witnessing the brilliant, startling and thrilling Feats of
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
in their terrific Ærial representations of
LES HOMMES DE L'AIR.
And the introduction by
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
of her superb, matchless and thorough-bred Arabian Mare ZAIDEE.
The entire programme will be reproduced on
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
Together with the dashing, reckless and artistic
BAREBACKED HORSEMANSHIP,
By MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
The Star Rider and World Challenger!
Court Jester Mr. J. PENTLAND.
Besides all those other great performances for which this Company is universally renowned.
In rehearsal
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
introducing a Steeple Race, Morris Dance, May Pole, and other games.
Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1860, and every evening during the week.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Revival of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS
FOR 1860.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of PETER DAY. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Through which will be interspersed
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
in all its shades and phases
New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Performance THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING of that wonderfully-educated Pony, Black Diamond, performing Pony Prince Romeo, Monkey Jocko, the pony rider, laughter-provoking Maltese Jack, Educated Mule Osseola, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.

Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Wild Lioness, and other animals.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
HOPE CHAPEL..........TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
SHAKESPEARE'S
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
AND
PADDY THE PIPER.
TICKETS: Body of the Hall, 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE!—FUN, JOLLITY AND SENTIMENT!—THREE PIECES IN ONE DAY!—FRIDAY, FEB. 3, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a grand Soirée Dansante; after which THE GOLDEN FARMER. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the popular play of THE STRANGER, dancing, and the musical and pantomimic extravaganza of MAGIC TOYS. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, will be produced, by permission of Dion Bourcicault, Esq., THE OCTOROON. Wax statue of John Brown; living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents; living Kangaroos, Seal, &c.; beautiful Aquaria. Admittance 25 cents; children, 13; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, to commence with
THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To be succeeded by the First act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Concluding with the roaring Farce of
HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 4 Fevrier, 1860.
MARIE JEANNE.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
OPEN DAILY,
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
At TEMPLE HALL,
Formerly Dr. Van Zandt's Church,
5th-st., one door east of Broadway.
LECTURES DAILY, at 3 and 8 P. M.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!—At the pupils residence, by the quarter, course, or single lesson. Young gentlemen desirous of learning this popular instrument, will find it to their advantage to take lessons from me, as I am the only perfect teacher now in America, and most reasonable. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
Exhibition of GEO. L. BROWN'S "RUINS OF TUSCULUM FROM MOUNT ALBANO,"
"OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME,"
And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty-four highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 768 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

ROSSITER'S
THREE LARGE SCRIPTURAL PICTURES
JEREMIAH, NOAH, MERIAM.
Now on exhibition, cor. Broadway and 9th-st,
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, THE great Orator of the West, and Champion of the Rights of Man, will deliver a Lecture on the
DUTIES OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT,
At the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church,
Near Division-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

Critical Periods in the History of the United States Government—Exciting Scenes in Congress, experienced during the past Thirty Years.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the drug-store of WM. F. LINDLEY, corner East Broadway and Market-st.; E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., and at the door. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PROF. YOUMANS' LECTURES.
Prof. YOUMANS will give the SECOND LECTURE of his Course of four,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

Subject—*Relation of the Sun to Life upon our Planet*. Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Pupils of schools under 16, if attended by parents, 25 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER—Both instructive and interesting, before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, next MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1860, at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Subject—*Ups and Downs in Life—a Romance of Louis Phillippe and Louis Napoleon*. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the principal music, book and drug stores, and at the door.

LECTURES TO THE LADIES—SECOND COURSE.—LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will give a second course of lectures to the ladies at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, commencing on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, continuing five afternoons at the same place and hour. Tickets for the course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin, —"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 542 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ORGANIST.—MR. WILLIAM A. KING BEGS TO announce that his engagement as Organist at Calvary Church expires on the 1st of May next, having resigned; he is therefore open to an engagement as Organist and Musical Director of any Church wishing his services.

ALTO SINGER—ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to the Church service, has a deep voice, and reads well, desires an engagement in this City or Brooklyn. Address Mrs. L. R. SMITH, Brooklyn Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
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IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
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Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
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Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
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Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; retail everywhere.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKIES, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the Sanitary Association at the Cooper Institute last evening, Dr. [illegible] read an interesting paper, entitled "A Sanitary Survey of the Eighth Aldermanic District," being the results of a personal inspection of the sanitary condition of that part of the City. He described the tenement-houses of the District at length, giving their [illegible], the number of their occupants, with the names of their owners and agents. Alluding to the character and competency of the officials who have the sanitary condition of the City under their charge, the speaker gave the following list of the Health Wardens of New-York: Clerk, 1; speculator, 1; emigrant-runner, 1; barkeeper, 1; policy-dealer, 1; plumber, 1; stonemason, 1; bricklayers, 2; ship-carpenters, 1; house-carpenters, 2; hatter, 1; laborer, 1; [illegible], 1; rumsellers, 3; carman, 1; butcher, 1; livery-stable keeper, 1; and one man who, until his appointment as Health Warden, had no previous business. Dr. HALLIDAY also read a paper upon the condition of tenement-houses in the region of the Five Points. [illegible] made some remarks upon the subject [illegible] in the papers that had been read, and was followed by Dr. BELL, of Brooklyn, who spoke of the progress of sanitary reform in that city, and announced that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS had consented to address the Brooklyn Sanitary Association on the 15th inst. Some discussion took place relative to the health bill now pending before the Legislature, the general features of which were indorsed by the Association. After the discussion of other topics of but little public interest, at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Central Republican Campaign Club held a meeting, last evening, in Bleecker Hall, SIMEON DRAPER, the President, in the Chair. The meeting was not large, and the evening was mostly occupied in discussing plans for a more complete organization. The President requested the members to hand in the names of gentlemen from the different Wards, from whom he would nominate an Executive Committee of Twenty-[illegible] one from each Ward. Several nominations for membership of the Club were made—among them Mr. [illegible] presented the name of DANIEL ULLMANN, late candidate of the American Party for Governor of the State. A resolution was adopted to hold the next meeting at THORP'S, in Union-square, which will probably be the future head-quarters. A resolution, disapproving of the action of the State Central Committee in nominating candidates to the Chicago Convention, and asserting that they should be elected by the people, was laid on the table. Mr. DRAPER made a short address, and the Club adjourned.

SALE OF PICTURES AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The following prices were obtained for pictures sold by H. H. Leeds & Co., at the National Academy of Design, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday:

Murray's Defence of Toleration, by P. F. Rothermel	$600
New-England Scenery, by F. E. Church	1,600
Coast Scene, by Achenbach	1,600
Landscape, by A. B. Durand	320
Indian Rendezvous, by J. F. Kensett	325
Game and Reality, by C. De Groud	450
Washington and Generals, by W. S. Mason	400
Gipsey Gossip, by W. Shayer, Sr.	300
Boy and Rabbits, by J. T. Peele	220
Elm Tree, by A. F. Bellows	225
Landscape, by J. W. Casilaer	152
Winter and Summer, by Gignoux	200
Picaboo, by Schlessinger	405
Sheep Feeding, by T. S. Cooper	160
Interior, by Meyer	275

And many others varying from $15 to $150 each. The sale was a very successful one, and amounted to $21,304.

LECTURE ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—An elaborate and recondite discourse on this subject was delivered last evening in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, by Professor JOHN ORDRONAUX, by way of introduction to his course before the Law Students of Columbia College. The audience was meagre. He adverted, in the outset, to the origin and advance in the United States, of this branch of mixed professional study, and, *en passant*, complimented Dr. J. W. FRANCIS (who was one of his auditors) as the Mæcenas of Science and Art in this City. The chief object of Medical Jurisprudence to the lawyer he declared to be the furnishing a new branch of evidence, by which he acquires the means of arriving at the truth through his knowledge of physical laws. He showed that the human mind, which is distinctive in man, is the source of all human laws, and thence, by a natural transition, went on to discuss the question of mental derangement, as one of the most important topics which his subject suggested.

METROPOLITAN HOP.—The Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, gave the second "Hop" of the season last evening. It was like those of former times—well attended and exceedingly pleasant. Among the most prominent of the 1,500 persons present last evening were Gen. Comonfort, Ex-President of Mexico; Gen. Arrapa, Ex-Secretary of Mexico; Ex-Mayor Mickle, and Recorder Barnard. The United States Army was represented by Captain Myers, Lieutenants Lazelle, McNeely, Smith, Porter and Whipple. There were also present, Hon. J. Dixon Roman, Md.; Col. Sykes, Kingston; J. R. Curtis, Hyde Park; Col. Lee, Philadelphia; Gov. Price, N. J.; Judge Price, N. J.; Maj. Hensler, of California; Hon. P. D. Redding, of California; Gen. Pilsbury, and many others. A peculiar feature of the occasion, under the existing excitement, was the presence of more than 300 gentlemen from the Southern States, many of them with their families, are stopping at the hotel. The dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and after enjoying both until 2 o'clock A. M. the happy party separated.

AFFAIRS IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, having just completed the uniforming of a new regimental band, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on the 18th inst. It is to consist of instrumental music by the new band, and oral performances by a number of distinguished artists. About three thousand tickets have already been sold. The Third Company of the Regiment meets at its armory on Saturday evening, to elect a Lieutenant to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. GEORGE S. TURNBULL. This election may cause a vacancy in one of the minor offices, which will also need to be filled, thus making the evening a busy one.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Institute was held last evening at its Rooms in the Cooper Institute. An attempt was made to rescind the resolution offered by Prof. CYRUS MASON, at the January meeting, calling for the election of a Special Committee to report upon the future plan and place of action of the Institute. After a long discussion the resolution was sustained, and the Committee will continue its labors and report such modifications as may be found advisable. The annual election of officers for the management of the Institute will take place on Thursday, the 9th inst., when an exciting time may be expected, as there are two rival tickets in the field.

Prof. YOUMANS gives the second of his brilliant lectures on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam," this evening, at the Cooper Institute. Pupils of schools, we observe, are admitted at reduced rates. These lectures are pronounced "worth all the literary millinery of the day."

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE INGERSOLL.—Judge CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of the United States Circuit Court, has been ill for some days, at New-Haven, of rheumatism or neuralgia in the stomach. His friends [illegible] apprehensive that he may not recover.

Police Reports.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN FIFTIETH-STREET.

Joseph Townsend, one of the persons arrested for an attempted murder in Fiftieth-street on Friday evening last, was yesterday released by Justice QUACKENBUSH, on $7,000 bail, his accomplice, Jno. Noe, having been previously released on $3,000 bail. Mr. Green, the victim of the murderous assault, still lies very low, but it is thought that his wounds will not prove fatal. As the facts relative to the affray have been very meagerly, and, in some respects, erroneously reported, we have been requested to give the following statement of the affair, as sworn to before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Edward Hammond arrived in this City from Westchester County on Friday morning, and stopped at the residence of his brother, No. 22 West Fiftieth-street, near Eighth avenue. During Friday he met his wife—with whom he has had some difficulty, and who now resides in this City—in the street, and, after talking with her a short time, they separated. About 9 o'clock in the evening, while sitting in the house of his brother, Mr. Jno. Green, an acquaintance being also present, a boy rang the bell, and inquired if Mr. Edw. Hammond was in. On being answered in the affirmative, he said that his brother-in-law was at a public-house in the Eighth-avenue, and wished to see him. Mr. Hammond immediately started for the place designated, but had not gone more than three doors from the house when he was assaulted by two men, one of whom seized him by the throat while the other drew a knife and attempted to stab him in the breast. The knife penetrated through his coat and vest and just grazed the skin. He wrested himself from the grasp of the ruffians and ran, crying "murder" at the top of his voice. His brother and Mr. Green, hearing the cry, came out of the house, when they were immediately attacked by the two men. Mr. Hammond soon got the better of his antagonist, but Mr. Green was not so fortunate, and during the contest he received three dangerous stabs in the body. Policemen soon arrived, and took the ruffians into custody, who turned out to be Joseph Townsend and Jno. Noe, both of whom were acquaintances of Edward Hammond, and the latter of whom had been more or less mixed up with his difficulty with his wife. They are both residents of the east side of the town, near First-avenue. There can be no doubt that this was a deliberate and cold-blooded attempt to assassinate Mr. Hammond, and that Mr. Green, the sufferer from the plot, was not the victim intended.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A STEAMBOAT.

Early yesterday morning private watchman Brower discovered a light burning in the cabin of the steamer *New-World*, which is on the balance dock at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, for repairs. Upon closer scrutiny he detected a man named P. W. Hand piling up lighted sticks of wood on the cabin floor. With the assistance of the mate, the incendiary was secured, and the fire extinguished. When being questioned as to his reason for firing the vessel, Hand made some incoherent remarks, and tried to give the impression that he was crazy. Justice STEERS committed him for examination.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Late on Wednesday night, two men, named John Cochran and Charles Engle, had an encounter in Negroes'-alley, Mulberry-street. In attempting to cut Cochran's throat, Engle drew the dirk-knife across his antagonist's mouth, inflicting a terrible gash on each cheek. He then sought to escape, but was arrested by Officer Wilsie, of the Sixth Precinct, and Justice CONNOLLY held him to answer a charge of felonious assault. Cochran was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

Preparations for the Execution of James Stephens.

HIS LAST DAY IN PRISON—THE CONDEMNED MAN ANTICIPATES HIS END WITH COMPOSURE.

To-day, between the hours of 9 and 12, was been appointed as the time for the execution of JAMES STEPHENS, the murderer of his wife. The peculiar circumstances attending this murder—the condemned man not having been charged with the crime until nearly a year had elapsed from the time of the death of his victim—the exhumation of her body, and a chemical analysis of the remains which resulted in finding a quantity of arsenic, have invested the case throughout with extraordinary and singular interest.

STEPHENS passed Wednesday night comfortably, and yesterday appeared to have gained much in physical strength. A number of persons called upon him to bid him farewell, and he conversed affably with all, generally expressing to each his perfect readiness to die, and his faith that he should enter heaven. Among his earliest visitors were Mrs. HANNAH, the condemned man's sister, and her two daughters. Their interview with him was a long one, and it is said to have been deeply affecting. STEPHENS engaged in prayer with them and conversed on his approaching end. He desired them not to grieve for him, as he felt confident of his eternal happiness, and advised them so to live that they should meet in the life to come. His little daughter, BELLA, was not brought to see him. After the departure of his relatives, Rev. Mr. KNAPP and Rev. Mr. SKINNER, the Chaplain to the Prison, entered his cell and spent the forenoon with him in singing and prayer, the condemned man seeming to participate fervently in the exercises. Mr. KNAPP stated that STEVENS had changed materially in his manners since Wednesday. He is no longer moody and sullen, nor does his mind dwell on the circumstances of his conviction, which heretofore have been the engrossing topic of his discourse. He spoke frequently to Mr. KNAPP of having forgiven all his enemies, and expressed his confidence in God, and his earnest hope of pardon through the merits of the Redeemer. He exhibited no regret that his life was so near its close; seemed perfectly composed in mind, and the minister asserted that he had never seen a man so well prepared for death. When any allusion was made to his guilt, STEPHENS emphatically denied all knowledge of how his wife came to her death, and declared that God would make it clear after he should have passed away.

Governor OLIVER, who is a member of the same church with which STEPHENS was connected, and who has taken much interest in him since his conviction, was conversing with him on Wednesday with reference to his recent plan of escape. STEPHENS earnestly asserted his innocence of any design to take the life of his keepers, but said he procured the pistol with the idea of committing suicide.

He has always spoken very freely to Mr. OLIVER with reference to the crime for which he is to suffer, and although he has never admitted to that gentleman that he was guilty, he has not once asserted that he was innocent. On Wednesday, he requested Mr. OLIVER to induce the Misses BELL (his nieces, through whose evidence he was convicted) to visit him, when, in their presence, as well as in that of Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, and Mr. OLIVER, he promised as he expressed it, to "unburden" himself. Mr. OLIVER accordingly endeavored to prevail upon the young ladies to comply with the request, but was unsuccessful, as they feared violence at his hands. Yesterday afternoon, when Mr. OLIVER bade him a final farewell, he remarked—"STEPHENS, you profess confidence in the forgiveness of God, but let me warn you, if you are guilty, to make a full confession. Do not, for the purpose of 'dying game,' as the world has it, enter the presence of your Creator with a lie in your heart. Do not expect God's forgiveness unless you make this confession of your sin before the community whose laws you have broken." STEPHENS' only answer was by pressing more closely Mr. OLIVER'S hands, both of which he held while the gentleman addressed him.

Yesterday morning, the gallows was erected. It is the same upon which criminals have been executed for several years past. STEPHENS asked the Sheriff to hang him at 6 o'clock in the morning, as he was anxious to avoid delay. Of course this request cannot be granted, as the time has been fixed by law. It is probable, however, that the execution will take place soon after 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Boiler Explosion in a Distillery.

TWO LIVES LOST—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

At about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, a boiler in the distillery of Messrs. FURMAN & POLLY, on North Fourth, near First-street, exploded, destroying a large portion of the main building, killing two men at work on the premises, and injuring two others at work in the vicinity. The explosion was so violent that fragments of the boiler and portions of the building were thrown a distance of several hundred feet.

The distillery was a large brick building, five stories high, occupying nearly one block of ground, and was in full operation at the time of the accident. The boiler house is situated at the west end and contained seven boilers. The fire had been drawn from four of these, and had been kindled under the other two just before the explosion. The engineer says that the water in the boilers could only have just begun to boil when the explosion took place. GEORGE BELL, who was employed in the stables at the rear of the distillery, cleaning a horse, was caught beneath a mass of brick, which fell upon the stable and crushed him under the ruins. When taken out he was quite dead, and upon him were found two heavy pieces of timber, and the horse which he had been engaged in cleaning. THOMAS SHANNON was at work in the blacksmith-shop of LAWRENCE S. FOLK, on the corner of North Fifth and First streets. A portion of the boiler and a quantity of brick fell upon the roof of the shop burying him beneath the debris. He was dead when extricated. DANIEL BLANEY and CHARLES SOUTHERN were slightly injured. Both of the men killed leave large families, who were dependent upon their labors for support. The explosion, it is said, was caused by the iron of the boiler being too thin. Messrs. TRUMAN & POLLY'S loss will be about $20,000.

The Coroner impanelled a jury last evening, and the investigation of the case will be commenced to-day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held in the County Jail last evening. A communication from the County Judge, asking the Board to reconsider their action in favor of appointing a Deputy-Clerk for the County Court, was referred to the Law Committee. A communication from the Superintendants of the Poor, calling upon the Board to take some action to recover money due this county by the Commissioners of Emigration, for the support of foreign paupers, was referred to the Law Committee. The County Treasurer was authorized to rent an office on LAW'S new block, opposite the City Hall. The Chairman of the Law Committee was directed to proceed to Albany and furnish the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature with the reasons why those whom he represents wished the City Court abolished. By resolution, the same Committee was directed to employ counsel for the purpose of preparing the necessary papers to present to the Governor and Senate of the State, showing the alleged misconduct of Judge CULVER, with a view to having him removed from office. The Board, after passing a number of bills, adjourned to the 16th instant.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP—FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At about 7 o'clock last evening a fluid lamp exploded in a tenement house on Fulton-avenue, near Elm-place, setting fire to the premises and damaging the building and furniture to the extent of about $500. The lamp exploded in a back room on the third story, and no person was handling it at the time. Several women were at work in the apartment, but they fortunately escaped serious injuries, though one of them had her dress set on fire. A portion of the fourth floor was occupied by the family of JOHN SCHAFFBERG, tailor. When the alarm was given Mrs. SCHAFFBERG escaped from the premises with her youngest child, an infant, leaving another child, about three years old, in her room. After the fire had been extinguished the latter was found under a bed dead, having been suffocated by the smoke.

FIRE.—At 11½ o'clock on Wednesday night the cooper-shop of JOHN ROBINSON, on Jay-street, near Bridge, and also the cooper-shop of Mr. O'BRIEN, adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Mr. ROBINSON'S loss is $1,800. The building he occupied was owned by Ex-Alderman MARVIN, who estimates his loss at $1,000. Mr. O'BRIEN'S loss is $1,000. All of the parties are insured.

RIDGEWOOD WATER.—The receipts for water during the last week amounted to $1,982 37. Total receipts since water was introduced, $143,149 37. The Commodore of the Navy-yard has made application to the Commissioners to know upon what terms they will supply the Navy-Yard with water. The daily consumption there now is about 30,000 gallons.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Detective VAN WAGNER, of this city, on Wednesday night arrested a man in New-York named G. RILE, who stands charged with the crime of murder in Philadelphia. The accused was taken to that city yesterday.

In Plaster Bed, Ohio, a young German outwitted his rival on the wedding day, by deceiving the young lady through the medium of his friends, with the statement that her expectant husband desired the ceremony to be performed at Port Clinton. On her reaching that place she was drugged by persuading her to drink some wine, and then the ceremony was proceeded with. The next morning the young lady insisted that she had married the young man of her choice, but on being convinced of her mistake, flew to him for protection, and immediately commenced a suit for divorce from the one to whom she had been unwittingly joined.

[illegible]

Large Gathering at Cooper Institute—Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher and Lucy Stone Blackwell.

Cooper Institute was comfortably filled last evening on the occasion of the Woman's Rights meeting, somewhat extensively advertised.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL was the first speaker. She commenced by glancing at the opposition and indifference with which the Woman's Rights movement has been regarded. The wife might be happy in her home, and the mother might wonder what meant this cry for legal rights? Those who had not thought about it—by far the greatest portion—did not object, or did not know why. Yet they would know that there was wrong and injustice, and she knew the people would realize it if they would but listen. First, they complained that the wife, as a wife, had no equality before the law as a husband. Even before the last Legislature was a petition for the rights of the wives of New-York. The wife might have assumed her position for the better or for the worse. In either case she lost her legal position; her right to dispose of her property, of her children, the right to sue or be sued. She was suspended. She had no legal existence. Let her have the same rights of person and property as her husband. A woman had been disabled by having her foot crushed, and if her husband, who was in California, and didn't care, should not choose to sue she had no redress. The suit could only be commenced by him, because she is regarded as his property. She does not own her own foot. [Laughter.] If her husband would join with her to sue for damages, he could only sue for the loss of her service. During the past few years woman had been accorded certain rights of property and of voting in stock companies. But she could not carry on business, or make a contract, as she could before she was married. A husband was entitled to his wife's talents, and if she carries on business, her husband's creditors may seize upon all she earns. The product of her individual industry may be snatched by an inebriate husband from her starving children. There were plenty of wives who were not harmed, but there were women counted by hundreds and by thousands suffering from the injustice of these laws. If these enactments had been made against anybody but the wife they would have been scouted long ago. Why should the wife be liable to have what she could acquire taken out of her hands? In other States she had the right to dispose of her property by will. In this State she had not that right. In California, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, she might make a will under certain conditions? Was it not a matter of justice that she should be entitled to dispose of her property according to her pleasure? The law gave the husband the use of all the wife's estate, and the wife but the use of one-third of her husband's at his death. Was this fair? Letters of administration were forbidden alike to persons who had comitted infamous crimes and to married women! Yet the women were contented—some of them. Others wanted these abuses remedied, and would ask this audience to help them. They would find petitions circulated through the room, which she asked they would sign, and cause others to sign, and leave them at the office of the Cooper Institute, and care would be taken that they should reach the Legislature. The laws with regard to the custody of children blotted out the mother so far as her relation to the child was concerned. Who was better fitted for the care of the child? When the snows of seventy years whitened the hairs of a man, did he forget his mother? Yet any father, whether under age or not, may agree to give away the unborn child from its mother's care. The Courts had recently given to the father a child of two years, whose mother was willing and able to take care of it. The women of this State asked that the law should stand equal between the father and the mother, where both were equally capable, and let the law decide between them—leaning toward the right of the mother. A father or a Surrogate might appoint a guardian perfectly independent of the mother. The father inherits before the mother the property that is left by a child, while the mother shares equally with the brothers and sisters. The woman was always put last. Men and women stood equal before God's law, why should they not stand equal before human laws? No doubt when the women themselves left off being contented with mere glitter, and commenced asking for what they desired, they would obtain it. She remembered hearing an argument by Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, for granting the elective franchise to women, and at the close of the speech a gentleman asked her, "How long do you suppose women would be without the elective franchise if all should ask it as Mrs. ROSE asks it?" For herself she thought women should be as much voters and legislators as men. If women were law-makers would not their votes be cast on the right side in the great moral questions of the day?

In conclusion, Mrs. BLACKWELL hoped for the good time coming, spoke of the unaccountable absence of Mr. DALE OWEN, and hinted at the coming speech of Mr. BEECHER, being rewarded with hearty applause.

SPEECH OF MR. BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER said they would not doubtless have come out on such a cold night if they had not warm hearts. It was warm hearts that were needed in this reform. He thought that men as men and women as women were well enough in their respective spheres; neither could one operate against both together, [laughter,] nor were both together equal to each separate. [Laughter and applause.] But were we to expect as much from women as from men? Men had been growing more and more valuable to each other and to society, and developing greater capacities. He was better in all the details of civil life than he was in olden times. Progress was the word. Progress of practical intellect, of wisdom, of greater power in every respect. We were always expecting a better day. Was woman an exception to these rules? Was she a thing by herself not requiring these developments? He believed we were to expect from woman in her own way, just as much as from men. Not that she was to perform man's duties, but that she should perform some of the duties now exclusively performed by men. But woman was beautiful as a blossom, and man was not the fruit. Together they made the one thing. [Applause.] In the beginning woman was bought and sold. Courtship was at first simply the selling of the daughter by the father, and doubtless the reformers of that time would have held up their hands in holy horror at any encroachment. Opposers of reform were always saying: "The thing we have reached is just what God meant." [Laughter.] Woman then did the grosser mechanical labor, while her husband hunted, fished, or was drunk. [Laughter.] Then woman was secluded in the household, and it was supposed that woman walked out of her sphere when she walked out of her own house. She was next a thing to be pitied and despised. But when she commenced in literature she could not be restrained. A woman had a tongue in her hand if not in her head. The age of STERNE—that elegant scoundrel—[laughter]—of SWIFT—that vulgar fellow, though he was a minister; of DRYDEN, and all that party, has gone never to return again. Woman has purified literature. [Applause.] She had also become a teacher in schools, and in all her history had shown a power to do more and more things just as men. She had become more rich in the family relations. The general excuse had been that by giving her a sphere outwardly would diminish her home usefulness. But, this was not so any more than it was true of men. The more extended her usefulness the better capacity would she have. Woman is not best when confined to simple domesticity. That vulgar saying that "woman should stay at home and mind her husband's affairs" was a switch cut from the same tree from which tyrants cut cudgels to strike down the weak. [Applause.] Man thinks from the physical and passionate stand point, that gives him power. Woman thinks from affection, that gives her purity. Both together made the perfect one. The highest form of influence blends both. For woman to change her nature, would spoil all. We wanted her to do what men do—in her own way. It was not to unsex women that they pleaded. Man's light and woman's light should be coordinate. From the cradle to the throne, and from the throne to the grave, woman should be allowed to do just what she had the gift to do. When God gave the gift He gave the right and no law ought to be allowed to interfere with her. She had just the right and power to act that man has. [Applause.] His plea was for men. Men needed that woman should have her rights. Man and woman should be put together, and society was robbed by the exclusion of woman. Woman ought to have the same right to vote that man has; that would complete the reform. [Applause.] He had the impression that politics and government needed improvement. Force, passion and fraud were very largely used in the conduct of public affairs, certainly of our larger public affairs, not of our Municipal Government, of course. [Laughter.] Man was a brute without a woman, [applause,] man alone was like a leafless tree in winter, casting no shade. The age was deficient in heroic justice, in real moral refinement. How shhould this be improved? By preaching? That was better than nothing. By public sentiment? The woman was God's vicegerent, and she who had carried refinement everywhere else, would work refinement in government. Why should not her power in the domestic circle be extended? Why should it be hindered in the church, in primary meetings or anywhere? His belief was that woman and man should have the same power in all the relations of life. What would be the effect of woman's vote? Did not everybody know that a candidate must be selected to please the voters? The introduction of woman's vote would be the sifting of the officeholders throughout the country. [Applause.] What man—gross, mean and corrupt—what bad man would not be blighted before a woman's vote?

All questions that turned upon moral sentiments demanded the control of the woman's influence. Our public policy since the Revolution had departed from principle and humanity, and turned on party and on expedients. Statesmen and politicians would talk of refinement and sentimentality and scoff at them. They would kick them out of the caucus—no, they never got in there. [Laughter and applause.] When women got a voice, principles would be discussed and applied, civilization would be brought into our primary meetings and decency in our secondary ones. In New-York we kept specimens of all sorts of people this side of perdition, and some from the other side. [Laughter and applause.] Woman would work in public as well as in social and religious affairs. What were the objections? Women themselves raised objections. They were afraid of exposure. But, the moment that women were to vote, that would be the end of indecent voting-places. [Applause.] What exposure and rudeness was there in dropping a vote, any more than in dropping a letter in the Post-office. [Applause.] It was a neat operation, and the ballot fell like a snow-flake on the Alps, only it came down with the power of an avalanche against the monster. [Applause.] But why couldn't women stay at home? Why couldn't their influence be private? Yet a man would have a contempt for a woman's judgment in everything, except making coffee and tea, and mending stockings, and once a day a man thought they couldn't do that. [Laughter.] Why couldn't she inspire her father, or brother, or husband? Oh, yes; that would be very fine for man to be the engine, and woman to do all the work. [Applause.] It was just so in religion. Men wanted the meek and lowly Jesus preached, and the general influence to work. He believed in scalping wolves, catching foxes, and putting the exterminator on the vermin. [Laughter.] He couldn't preach the Gospel as a scattering business; when he fired he aimed. He preached general principles at special evils. It was religion rubbed in that does men good. [Applause.] General progress of sanitary improvement never cleaned the streets, (perhaps nothing else ever did.) [Laughter.] But, if woman votes she will elect herself. What of it? Are we not under woman's government now? [Laughter.] We couldn't do worse than now. [Laughter.] He would rather have a female woman over him than a masculine woman. [Laughter.] A woman would make a better Justice of the Peace than many men or else she would never be elected to it. Where there was fitness, there should be function. But it was said that to give women something to do but kissing and whispering, would destroy her refinement. Why should it? Would they defile her by taking her into the hurly-burly of politics? No; because there wouldn't be any hurly-burly after she got in. [Applause.] Did it dim the brilliant light of the lamp to take it into the ugly darkness? If it became the custom he would take his wife and daughter to vote, and there was not a place in the United States where there could be found five men who would insult him and his ladies, but there would be twenty-five on the spot to knock the scoundrels down for doing it. [Applause.] Woman would be met everywhere where she had a right, with perfect respect. But, politics withdrew wowen from home? Would it withdraw woman more than man? Man and woman would do a better business in politics together. He did not want all women to be candidates, but he wanted those who were capable to take their appropriate shere. No one thought of making any objection to JENNY LIND'S singing. He had heard SONTAG sing, and had heard Dr. COX make a beautiful speech, thanking God that she had that gift. There was no thought of indelicacy. Why should not the same rule apply to any other gift? In modern society there has been a separation between the educated and uneducated, and in the upper class woman has gone up. In the church, in nobility, she had had rights. There was no statute in England to keep woman from the House of Lords or from voting. VICTORIA, a woman, stood to-day the proudest monarch reigning. [Applause.] But when they came down to plain democratic women, the world objected to woman's prominence. Woman had a right of her own self to do all that a man could—that she had the power to do. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER said the plant has three growths—the root, the slowest; the stem, a little quicker; and the blossom and fruit, the quickest of all. He believed the world had had the growth of the root and of the stem. Now we were entering upon the blossom and the fruit, and should see changes rush in their splendor. Possibly these changes might occur in his day. But men would not accomplish it by joining parties and talking about it. They must talk first, and think before they talked. Men were advocating this cause—not so much because women needed it, but because men needed it more. He stood, to-night, the defender of man's rights. Women should be admitted to the same public trusts, and be awarded the same legal and civil rights, that man now enjoys. [Applause.]

The meeting then separated.

[Advertisement.]

Young lawyers, before engaging in practice, would do well to have a carefully prepared Phrenological Chart made out, from which they may learn how to direct their powers to the best advantage, to overcome diffidence and sensitiveness, and to understand exactly the sphere or place in life they can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives charts with full written description of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

TO PARENTS.—Scarlet fever treated without medicine. Every parent in the land should read the admirable article in the *Scalpel*, detailing the treatment of five severe cases of scarlet fever without medicine—a letter addressed to the editor by EDWARD H. BEEBE, of Illinois. Inclose 25 cents for the January No. to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, ta No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely *blotted over* with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP—GOOD SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—Skates to suit everybody at the *Central Park Skate Emporium*. Moonlight skating parties fitted out. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 2.

$1,000	U. S. State 6s.'65	99⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b30	71⅝
21,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	88¼	250	do.........b60	71⅜
10,000	do.........b7	88¼	625	do.........opg	71⅜
6,000	Va. State 6s....	91½	100	do.........s30	71½
46,000	Mo. State 6s....	81	450	do.........s60	71¼
10,000	do............	80¾	100	do.........b30	71⅜
5,000	do............	80⅝	10	Erie Railroad......	8¼
50,000	do.........s60	80¼	50	Delaware L.&W.R.	57
4,000	Cal. State 7s...	86	50	do........	58
3,000	Cal.L'ge Bs., '7's	85	100	Hud. Riv. R.... b30	41¾
9,000	Br'kCity W.L'n	100¼	100	Harlem R. Pref b60	34½
1,000	Gosh. Br'nch Bs.	57	50	Mich So. & N. Ind.	
2,000	Mch So.S.F.Bs.	56		Guar'td Stock...	14¼
1,000	H.&St.Jo. R. Bs.	64½	30	do........	14
25	Bank of Commerce	96	50	Panama R......s5.	131
13	Hanover Bank.....	87	55	do........	131
5	Artisans' Bank.....	85	50	do........	130¾
13	Del.&Hud.CanalCo	94	15	Clev. Col. & Cin.R.	88
50	do........	93⅞	80	Galena & Chic. R..	59⅜
50	do........	93¾	100	do........	59¼
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	85	50	do.........b60	59½
45	Cumb. Coal Pref...	16	100	do.........s10	59¼
6	Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	50	do.........s3	59
100	do.........b60	78⅛	100	do.........s30	59
100	do.........b30	78	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	19¾
150	do........	77¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R.....	63⅛
150	N. Y. Cen. R..b60	71¾	50	do........	63⅜
50	do.........c	71¾	100	do.........b60	63⅝
100	do.........s10	71⅝	10	Cle.,P'sv'le,Ash.R.	112
250	do.........c	71⅝	25	Mount Vernon R...	25½
1000	do.........opg	71⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s....	80¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b60	71
1,000	Gal. & Ch 1st M.	92½	100	Hud. River R......	41⅝
50	Del. & Hud. Can.Co	93¾	100	do........	41¾
22	Cum. Coal Pref...	16	150	Reading Railroad.	38⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	77¾	100	Panama Railroad..	130½
50	do........	77¾	350	do.......b60.	130⅝
50	do.........s60	77¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I.R.	5⅞
200	do........	78	50	do........	5¾
50	do........	78¼	100	do........	5½
50	do.........s30	78⅛	100	Gal. & Ch. R...opg	58⅞
100	do.........s60	78⅛	50	do.........s15	58¾
50	do........	78¾	100	do.........b60	59
1,600	N. Y. Cen. R..s30	70¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R..s60	63
6	do........	71	200	do.........b60	63¼
200	do.........opg	70⅞	400	do........	63⅛
700	do.........opg	70¾	100	do.........b5	63⅛
200	do.........s60	70⅞	150	do.........s30	63⅛
325	do.........p&c	70⅞	100	do........	63¼

THURSDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The settlement of affairs in Washington has not resulted in any improvement in the Stock Market, either as to bulk of transactions or prices. On the contrary, there is a decided falling off in the latter throughout nearly the entire Share list. The exception is in Pacific Mail, which has taken one of its periodical upward turns—the reason for which is enveloped in the usual mystery, and which the only attempt to account for is in whispered rumors of a settlement being in process of arrangement between the contending parties for the California trade, resting, however, upon no official authority. The stock commenced the week at 76¼, and has been growing stronger day by day. It closed at 77¾ this morning, and at the afternoon Board was one of the most active Stocks on the list, going up to 78¾ regular at the close. After the Board, some sales were made at 79¾, buyer thirty, and was subsequently offered at 79 regular. The recorded sales at the Board amounted to about a thousand shares for the two sessions, in addition to which, transactions to some amount are reported outside. While the Steamship Company has thus advanced, Panama Railroad has slightly receded. It opened at 131, against 131¼ offered last evening, and was sold down to 130½ this evening, with that offered, and 130¾ asked at the close. In New-York Central there was a larger business than yesterday, the sales for the two Boards summing up between six and seven thousand shares, but prices have tended downward throughout the day. It left off yesterday, after the announcement of the election of a Speaker, at 71¾, and commenced at the same this morning, but it fell to 71⅜ before the close, was sold at 71 between Boards, and as low as 70¾ in the afternoon, closing at 70⅞. Erie stands at 8¼@8½, with a small sale at the former price. Reading has lost its activity for the last two days, and tends downward. It is quoted at 38¾@39, with a single sale this evening at 38⅞. Hudson River was sold at 41⅝@41¾, ⅛ higher than yesterday. In Harlem [illegible] the ordinary stock is quoted at [illegible], and the Preferred at 34½@34¾. In the Western Stocks the business was unusually light, and mostly confined to Galena and Chicago and Rock Island. The former was sold down to 58⅞, 1 decline, and the latter to 63⅛. Cleveland and Toledo was ½ lower. Michigan Southern continues to fall. The old stock receded to 5½. Of the guaranteed there were no sales, but the quotations at the close were 13@13½, against 14@14½ last evening. There was nothing done in Illinois Central or Michigan Central, but neither would have commanded quite as high a price as yesterday.

A small lot of Government Fives of 1865 was taken at an advance of ⅛. Missouri Sixes were active, but scarcely so strong as yesterday, settling down to 80¾ at the Second Board, against 81@81⅛ last evening. Tennessees were without change, with sales of about $30,000. A sale of Virginia Sixes is reported at the first Board at 91½, which we think is an error, as the closing quotations are 92@92¼, ¼ lower than yesterday. California Sevens were ½ higher. Brooklyn Water Sixes are steady at the late advance. In Railroad bonds the business was of a retail character, and without change of moment in the prices.

This has not been a very active day in the Money Market. We have heard of no transactions of any moment in call loans, and should quote the current rates as without the least change, say 5½ to 6½, and so up to 7 ₩ cent., with occasional placing of balances at inside the minimum. Mercantile paper was rather more active to-day, and there was no concession in the rates, which were full as high as at the commencement of the week. 6½ to 7 are the current rates for short, and 7 to 8 for long, with occasional sales of very prime and short at 6. The market for Foreign Exchange has not fairly opened yet for Saturday's steamer, though the *Fulton* being rather a favorite, the business will probably be a good one. On London the rates are nominally 108¾@109 for bank and bankers, 108½@108¾ for commercial, and 5f.22½@5f. 18¾ for francs. The *Teutonia* took out $50,000 to-day, probably silver. The receipts at the Assistant Treasurer's Office to-day were $60,277; of which $56,000 were for customs, and the payments $39,417, leaving a balance on hand of $9,025,970.

The Boston Banks, we notice, are gaining specie. They had on hand on Tuesday morning $4,329,700; $167,375 more than on the preceding Saturday.

The Lorillard Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for January were:

1860	$188,000
1859	132,936
Increase	$55,064

Of the Hudson River Railroad for the same month:

1860	$212,713 68
1859	192,161 14
Increase	$20,552 54

The State of Maine has negotiated a loan of $50,000, payable in seventeen years, at 6.46@7.06 premium for the 6 ₩ cent. Stock. The whole amount bid for was $258,500, and the premium amounted to $3,466.

Commercial Intelligence by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the week, added up 76,000 bales—of which 5,000 bales were to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. All qualities had slightly declined, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market. The decline ranged from 1-8d.@3-16d. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales—of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations: Orleans fair, 7⅛d.; Orleans middling, 6⅞d.; Mobile fair, 7⅛d.; Mobile middling, 6⅝d.; Uplands fair, 6⅞d.; Uplands middling, 6⅝d. The stock was 576,000 bales—of which 418,500 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and the market closed firm for both goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the worst market for some time; sales unimportant. FLOUR very dull, and all qualities slightly lower. WHEAT dull and 2d. @3d. lower; red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d.; white, 9s. 9d.@11s. 6d. CORN steady, yellow, 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: BEEF steady; PORK steady; unpacked, 50s.@52s. 6d.; new Eastern 77s. 6d.@80s. BACON dull; long middles, 48s.; short middles, 50s. LARD dull and nominal at 55s. TALLOW advanced 6d.@1s., with a better demand; Butchers, 58s.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES firm and slightly higher, with an active demand; Pots, 27s. 6d. SUGAR slightly higher. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet, but steady. BARK—Baltimore, 8s.; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d. COD OIL, £31. SPERM OIL, £96. LINSEED OIL steady, at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. RESIN firm, but prices irregular; sales of common at 4s. 3d.@4s. 5d.; closing at 4s. 4d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher; sales at 35s. TEA very firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. IRON steady, at £5 10s.@£5 15s., for both rails and bars. SUGAR buoyant and slightly higher. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. TEA unchanged; common Congou, 1s. 3⅛d.@1s. 3⅜d. TALLOW firm, at 58s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher; sales at 35s.@35s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL, 27s. 6s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money was active, but the rates were generally unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £237,000.

CONSOLS closed, on Friday, at 95⅛@95¼ for money, and 95⅛@95⅜ for account.

BARINGS' circular quotes BAR SILVER 4s. 2⅛d.; DOLLARS, 4s. 2⅛d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3⅛d.

HAVRE MARKET

For the week ending the 10th of January inclusive.

COTTON market dull. Sales of the week 4,500 bales, at 108 francs for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and 103 francs for do. *bas*. Stock 69,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull. Pot and Pearl ASHES quiet. COFFEE buoyant and all qualities slightly advanced. OILS firm. RICE firm at 31f.@32f. for Carolina. SUGAR buoyant. LARD dull. WHALEBONE quiet, but prices firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the business in American stocks limited, at previous rates.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report an active market at steady prices for State Stocks, and Railroad Securities generally unchanged.

The *Times*, of Friday, says the market is without change, and quotes Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland) at 89⅛; Illinois Central Railroad Stock 42 discount; do. 7s, 78; do. 6s, 76; Erie Railroad Stock 9⅛@9⅜.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 14—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales. The market closed dull at yesterday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS dull and sales unimportant. PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

CONSOLS close at 95⅛@95⅜ for Money, and 95⅜ for Account.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Funds on Friday were very steady, closing at Thursday's prices. A favorable impression was produced by the renewed firmness on the Paris Bourse. In the Share markets there were no general alterations of importance. There was no falling off in the demand for Money, but the applications at the Bank were only upon the moderate scale witnessed during the past three days. The sum of £130,000 was withdrawn from the Bank for the Continent. The demand for Bar Silver and Mexican Dollars, for the East, has increased within the last few days. The supply of the latter is very limited, at extremely high prices.

The *Times'* City Article says the funds opened on Friday without alteration, but there was subsequently an improvement of an eighth on the receipt of quotations from Paris. No appreciable effect has yet been produced on the Iron market by the current report that the duty is about to be reduced by the French Government.

The weekly meeting of the Bank of England Directors passed off without any advance in the rate of discount. The demand for money continued active.

Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of London, ship-owners, have suspended for about $40,000.

Messrs. CHURCH & SON, of London, in the sugar trade, have also suspended.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The funds to-day are firm at the closing prices of yesterday. In the Share market there is scarcely a single feature of interest. The Railroad Share market is inactive but prices are steady.

PARIS, Saturday.

12.15 P. M.—The Rents open at a further advance of ⅛, the first price being 69f.

3.26 P. M.—The market has become very flat and prices have materially declined. We quote the Rentes at 68f. 65c., being ⅛ below yesterday's closing prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92¾; Reading Railroad, 19⅛; Morris Canal, 48⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅞. Exchange on New-York par.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 2,000 bushels red at $1 32@$1 34; white, $1 45. RYE, 90c. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR dull and sales small; Howard-street is held at $5 50. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm; White, 70c.@72c.; Yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS firm, but dull. WHISKY dull at 24c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 10½c., with an improved demand.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,500 bales; prices irregular. MESS PORK $17 75@$18 50.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........5 P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail......5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Fulton*, hence for Havre, will close on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

The Havana mails for the *Empire City* and *Quaker City* will close on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manches'r.	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 4	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	Jan. 4	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North American	Jan. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
North Briton	Jan. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Wa'hingt'n	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
Empire City	Feb. 4	New-York	Ha.& N.O.
Cahawba	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America at Halifax from Liverpool.—Messrs. McTavish, Wells, Young, Wells, Hollister, Brown, Schleicher, Boker, Young, Osprey, Cheeks, Smith, Eyre, Tinson, Reid, Michel, Bucklin, Darlie, Bulingfitz, L. Breting, Farquhar, Gabel, Fuselli, Reegan, Reegan, Masters, Sureg, Edwards, Lloyd, McTavish, Ogden, Williamson, Capt. Howes, Miss Barratt, Mrs. Mesdanig, Edwards, Young.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 8 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon sets.... 4 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 53 | Gov. Island. 4 42 | Hell Gate.... 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Gen. Greene, Atwell, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Lucky Star, Preston, Havana, I. B. Gager; F. Holmer, Smith, Apalachicola, Post, Small & Co.; Maraval, Griffing, West Indies.

Schooners B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, [illegible] ready, Mott & Co.; Lewis, Walsh, Paine, Elizabeth[illegible]; Masonic, Perry, Curacoa, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah, Dewitt & [illegible]; Haley, Haley, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible] Wave, Bewt, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; [illegible] land, Cathcart, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mayo, Mayo, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Thos. [illegible] combe, Goslee, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; [illegible] (Br.,) Colson, Philadelphia, G. Boordman.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk with [illegible] and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship George Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-London, with [illegible] and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, w[illegible] to Isaac Odell.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Dec. 15, with mdse. and 30 steerage passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 26, lat. 39 37, lon. 68 01, exchanged signals with a herm. brig showing a signal, blue body with white diagonal stripe. The W. has experienced heavy westerly gales, been 20 ds. W. of Sable Island. Off Georges had a continuation of heavy gales.

Bark Starlight, (of Boston,) Rickard, Rio Janeiro Dec. 19, with coffee to Geo. Westfield and Co. The S. has experienced heavy westerly gales for the last 7 ds., with extreme cold on the coast. Most of the crew are frost-bitten, and vessel completely iced up.

Brig Lois, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Healey, Glasgow [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Thos. James. Dec. 15, lat. 59 17, lon. 14 50, saw the wreck of Br. brig Penelope, deal loaded, water-logged and abandoned, with both masts gone, apparently a long time in that situation. Jan. 30, 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Brig Empire, Miller, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. (Arr. 31st ult.)

Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, Providence 12 hours, in ballast, to D. C. Murray.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Catharine, Beal, Flores, Belfast Me., with staves to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Monitor, Roberts, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Patriot, Tilley, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Lion, Furbish, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Como, Holbrook, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Chas. Williams, Healey, Rockland 6 ds., lime.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Wareham, with nails.

WIND—During the day from N. to N. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Huntsville, for Savannah; Teutonia, [illegible] and for Hamburg; Circassian, (Br.,) for Galway. Ship Carrier Dove, for San Francisco; Winged Racer, for Hong Kong.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 2, sunset.—A bark, in tow, coming up the Bay; steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, crossed the Bar at 2, and steamship Circassian, [illegible] way at 3:40; ship Winged Racer, for Hong Kong, [illegible] P. M. Wind moderate, N. N. E. Weather cloudy and hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 2, sunset.—No [illegible] bound vessels in sight. Wind light, N. E. Great quantities of ice are running in the Narrows.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Arr. ships Atlantic, [illegible] lon and Sutland from New-York; bark James L. [illegible] from Boston, and Daniel Webster, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—The steamship Star of the South, from New-York, arr. below at 8 o'clock this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Bark Cerilla, Patterson, from Rio de Janeiro 37 ds.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—The schr. J. C. [illegible] from New-York for Savannah, has put in here [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

The clipper-ship Hussar, Capt. Howland, for Melbourne, while at anchor in the North River, last night, was taken by the ice opposite Bedlow's Island, where a large field struck her, and partly cut her through. She has returned for examination, and will undergo repairs if necessary. The extent of damage has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be slight.

The ship John J. Boyd, burnt at Pier No. 6 North River, has been floated, and was, this afternoon, towed into the East River. She will immediately be taken to the dock for repairs.

The brig reported in tow of steamtug Jacob Bell, in Wednesday's edition, as being off the Highlands the night previous, was the Richmond, of Bangor, from New-Orleans. The gale of that night being severe, with a tremendous sea, and being on a lee shore, the brig cast off the hawser and proceeded to sea, while the steamer made a harbor inside Sandy Hook.

The brig Sabao, Brown, from Cherryfield, with a cargo of lumber for this port, went ashore during the N. N. E. gale of the night of the 31st ult., near Comfort Lighthouse; crew and cargo saved.

The schooner before reported ashore on the West Bank, is from Virginia, with a cargo of coal, (or corn,) for Providence. She still remains ashore with a lighter alongside.

The ship Ladoga, Capt. Pierce, (of Boston,) from London for Boston, put into St. George, Bermuda, Dec. [illegible], leaking and cargo shifted. Divers have been sent down and leak stopped. A portion of her cargo will be discharged, and then reshipped, when she will sail for her destination.

The ship Hero, of New-York, previously reported as being at Bermuda leaking, will be discharged.

NEWPORT, Feb. 1.—The schr. Waccamaw, previously reported, now lies at the wharf. With the exception of fore and mainmast, she has neither spars nor sails standing. Her hull is in fair condition. She has been 47 ds. from Searsport for Sidney, C. B., and in her disabled condition was driven to lat. 31 05, lon. 48 00. The captain would not go into Bermuda, and although without water for 30 ds., he, with commendable determination, pursued his course towards some port of the United States. The captain and crew have suffered severely from want of water.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 7, Homer, at Anjier; 10th, Snow Squall, at Shanghai; 23d, Resolute, at Hong Kong, with loss of sails; Jan. 9, Patrick Henry, at [illegible] Point; 10th, Wm. Tell, at Havre; 12th, John Fyfe, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Jan. 19, Von Gagern, at Bremen; 10th, Wurtemburg, at Havre; [illegible], at Deal; 11th, Western Empire and W. H. Prescott, at Liverpool; 12th, J. Morton, at do.; 13th, Narragansett and H. J. Vennard, at do.

Arrived from Savannah—13th, Consul and N. Biddle, at Liverpool; Britannia, at Holyhead.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 16, J. L. Hall, from Manila; 22d, David Brown, from Hong Kong; Dec. 4, Evadne, from Calcutta; 5th, Susan Howland, from do.; 6th, Brodina, from Penang; Jan. 11, John Bright, from Liverpool; 12th, Star of the West, Island Home, and Great Western, from do.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Jan. 11, National, from Pill; 12th, John Barbour, from Liverpool; 13th, Ocean Monarch, from do.

Sailed for Mobile—12th, America, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Arr. from New-York, American Congress, at Torbay; Agnese, at Batavia; Golden State and Black Prince, at Woosung.

Spoken, &c.

Costa Rica—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Jan. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 69 30.